GREEN'S FIII CIN

MARCH, 1910

WINTER BANANA

13 ON 13 1/2 LIMB.

BIG SUPPLY OF APPLE TREES!



There Will be a Scramble for Apple Trees This Spring.

There are not enough apple trees in the country to supply planters. We have a big supply of Apple Trees, but in order to make them go round we want to sell Cherry, Pear, Plum and Quince Trees with our Apple Trees.

Big Supply of Cherry, Plum and Bartlett Pear Trees, etc.

Also of GRAPE VINES, BERRY PLANTS and other SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

100 Car Loads

of TREES, PLANTS and VINES FOR SALE.

3 Fruit and Nursery Farms



New Diploma and Red Cross Currents.

NEW SYRACUSE HARDY RED RASPBERRY, NEW HARDY BLACKBERRY.

Green's Bargain.

10 Big Grape Vines for 98c as follows:

1 Brighton, 3 Concord, 1 Moore's Early, 2 Regal Red, 3 Niagara White.



Ornamental
Shrubs, Vines
and Trees.



GREEN'S NURSERY CO., BOX 91, ROCHESTER, N. Y.





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Our New Catalogue of Fruits for 1910 is Now Ready for Delivery. Send for it.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

Volume 30.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1910.

Number 3.

meer remarkable changes have occurred could gather closely around the speakn fruit growing. Years ago fruit er. These round table talks are sometrowing was a side issue, but now it thing new at horticultural meetings,
s a business occupying the entire time. At the same hour that the grape growand attention of able men in many ers were gathered together to discuss
parts of the country. In olden times grape growing, those interested in

Fifty-fifth Annual Session of Western New York Hort. Society.
Held at Rochester, N. Y., January 27th, 1910.

Reported for Green's Fruit Grower. Information About Grapes and Grape
The president in his opening address
The August first as before. Clover adds nitrogen to the soil and humus and other fertility, and clover is no experiment. This seeding down to clover is recommended not only for grape groweven the detection in his opening address

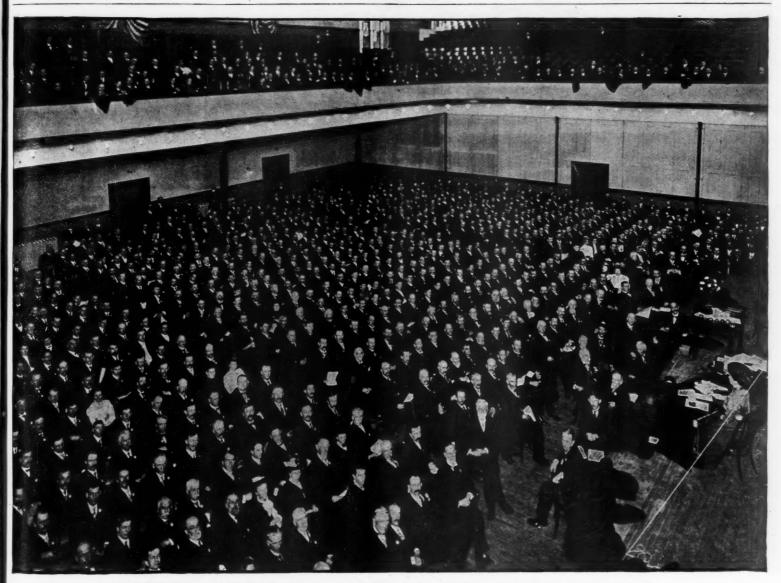
The president in his opening address are presented to the president in his opening address are presented to the president in his opening address are presented to the president in his opening address are presented to the president in his opening address are presented to the president in his opening address are presented to the president in his opening address are presented to the president in his opening address are presented to the president in his opening address are presented to the The president in his opening address called attention to the remarkable success of this association. It would be difficult to estimate how much wealth has been added to the country through the influence of such societies as this. During the fifty-five years of its existence remarkable changes have occurred in fruit growing. Years ago fruit is a business occupying the entire time and attention of able men in many

Grape growers and fruit growers in

New Varieties Needed.

New Varieties Needed.

Therefore producers of new fruits are needed, but the financial reward of originators of new fruits has been so lacking in the past as not to encourage any man in undertaking that work unless he is paid by the state or has been left a fortune by his ancestors. In the past the value of new fruits has been overlooked or underestimated and the originator of new fruits has not been considered of much account. Who can call to mind at any horticultural meetings prominence being given to the presence of a noted man who has done good work in producing a valuable new fruit? We have had in our state such men as Jacob Moore who spent his life and fortune in attempts to introduce new fruits of his new fruits of his tempts to introduce own production, but I have never seen



CONVENTION OF WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY HELD AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

fruit growing was confined largely to a ferritory has been developed and fruit growing is a national issue. Inventors have contrived many implements helpful to the fruit grower in cultivating, packing, spraying and pruning and many of these implements were found made in fertilizers, in varieties, in one exhibition at his meeting. If the pruning and in everything pertaining to grape growing. Barnyard manure in the history of the many varieties of fine fruits grower should be able to identify them.

We had at our last meeting 1400 cheepest way to get nitrate is to sow members of this association. Every fear we find an increase in the number. If the growth of this clover will grower should have over 2000 members.

The first question asked was "which their soil with different fertilizers and watch results, thus learning what fersultizers to apply. Make the test by application has a small vineyard in Chautauqua county, packing, spraying and pruning and in everything pertaining to grape growing. Barnyard manure form of fertilizers to apply. Make the test by application has a small vineyard in Chautauqua county, proving and in everything pertaining to grape and watch results, thus learning what fersultizers to one row of grapes and watch results. These experiments should extend through a series of years.

Which is the best grape for vineyards in New York state: This question as their rooil with different fertilizers and their soil with different fertilizers and their soil with different fertilizers and their soil with different fertilizers and watch results, thus learning what fersults on their soil with different fertilizers to apply. Make the test by application as a mal vineyard in Chautauqua county, persure the best fertilizers, in varieties, in pruning and in everything pertaining to grape and watch results. These extends a series of years.

Which is the best grape for vineyards in New York state: This ques

him upon the platform and seldom heard his name mentioned conspicuously as a benefactor of his race.

No, we have been too greedy and too selfish to give honor to this man to whom honor is due. We would like the benefits of a marvelous new fruit providing it could be something like the Concord grape. Baldwin apple or Bartproviding it could be something like the Concord grape, Baldwin apple or Bartlett pear, but are not willing to give honor to the men who have spent their lives in producing valuable new fruits. When a valuable new fruit comes to our attention we are glad to receive all the benefits possible from it, and there our enthusiasm ends. Often the man who spends his life in testing his thousands of seedlings is ridiculed and laughed at, or severely criticised, as is Luther Burbank at the present hour. Such men are public benefactors and should be rewarded at least with encouraging words from individuals, from associations and from the press.

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The Niagara grape has not proved in Chautauqua, N. Y. Its not uniformly of healthy roots growth there, and it is not a reliable cropper in that particular locality. But in Monroe county, N. Y., and some other sections of this state Niagara is a valuable variety, there being no defect in its root growth. It is a vigorous grower, and a healthy producer of remarkably large clusters of beautiful and attractive fruit of fairly good quality. Catawba is not a great success in Chautauqua county, but at Hammondsport, N. Y., and many other places where there are water protection and elevations, the Catawba is a favorite variety. growth there, and it is not a reliable variety

Pocklington gave great promise years ago but has been discarded in this state as a market variety, as have Prentice and Lady Washington. Lucile is a new grape of remarkable and marvelous productiveness. It is a beautiful red grape as early as Concord. It produces fine clusters. It is lacking in quality, but there are many who think it may become a popular market variety. Regal is a red grape of fine quality, a vigorous grower and a ago but has been discarded in this state

from three to five canes are allowed to remain after pruning, these being spread out on the wire trellis in the shape of a fan, some canes trained to the lower wire, others to the middle the lower wire, others to the middle wires and others extending up over all the wires. In other parts of the state especially on the Hudson river the Kniffin system is practiced, which consists of two to four wires trained to a horizontal bar in the form of a reof over the tops of posts six feet or more in height. Two to three canes of the vine are trained up to these roof wires. The new growth spreads over the roof wires and hangs pendant, the main crop of fruit being produced on this roof of wires.

The predominating method is the fan system which is the most simple and natural and which produces more grape wood for cuttings, a desirable feature inasmuch as considerable feature inasmuch as considerable revenue is secured from the cuttings of vineyards, which are planted by men engaged in the sale of young grape

Summer Pruning of the Grape.

It has been the impression of the reporters that but little summer prun-

e opinion that this is time and money ill thrown away, for it is not natural that e any vine plant or tree should be robbed of its foliage, which is its main vital part. No vine or tree can mature its a fruit if its foliage is removed. You might as well remove the lungs from a nanimal as to remove the leaves from a plant, vine or tree.

It is the opinion of Prof. Hendrick that it will be profitable for the grape of grower to plant varieties of greater of excellence, of high quality and greater beauty. He cited instances where such a superior fruit was sold at 8c to 10c in a pound where varieties of poorer is quality were being sold from 2c to 3c is per pound. It is a fact that there is a demand for fruits of all kinds, whether if apples, pears, plums, or cherries that a are of superior quality and beauty.

Worden grape was spoken of as being of better quality than Concord and earlier. Its defect is that it will not be keep and will not bear long shipment. It is a good grape for the home grounds.

I know of a vineyardist who has berry and other small fruits. Orchard spent hundreds of dollars each year in fruits loom up largely at all horticulcutting out wagon loads of canes and tural meetings. A big apple orchard leaves in July or August. It is my opinion that this is time and money thrown away, for it is not natural that portant, but when it comes to actual that the portant of the small fruit may not seem so important, but when it comes to actual win foom up large and in comparison the small fruit may not seem so interportant, but when it comes to actual profit, it will be found that small fruits are fully abreast of the large fruits all over the country. It is more difficult to estimate the amount of small fruits grown, and their value, than it is to estimate the amount of apples from an orchard, but if I were asked to state what class of fruit I would recommend a poor man to plant; I would say from actual experience by all means plant small fruits. The poor man may not be able to wait many years for his profits as he would have to do if he planted orchards. By planting the strawberry, raspberry, currant, and grape which will soon come into bearing, he is able to tide over an embarrassing period of his life history.

Professor Manages Orchards.

Professor Manages Orchards

Prof. Samuel Fraser is a young man Prof. Samuel Fraser is a young man, a graduate of an agricultural college, who has been for several years employed by a wealthy New Yorker to plant and manage a large orchard near Rochester, N. Y., and large berry fields. Such men who are qualified to assume the management of orchards are in great demand of late years. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower is often asked to recommend men to take charge of to recommend men to take charge of large orchards or vineyards. Capitalists are learning that there is no method of making the soil so profitable as by planting fruit. These rich men cannot manage their own farms, not having the time nor the skill, therefore they are seeking trained men for this work. This is one reason why our agricultural colleges have more students than they can house, and are asking for new

This is one reason why our agricultural colleges have more students than they can house, and are asking for new buildings.

Prof. Fraser's subject was the size of apples desired by the average markets of the world and other kindred topics. He said that two and one-half inches was the size of apples generally desired, but large growing varieties such as King and Twenty Ounce should be three inches in diameter. In many of the foreign markets high color is more desirable than grade, yet in some of these markets the buyers were discriminating in favor of quality, and could not be deceived in buying an apple of poor quality, but highly colored. Bright colored Baldwins are desired for early sale at Chicago, greener Baldwins for the late sales. A large showy apple of poor quality is called Kansas King, a fictitious name. This brand will not be long in demand. Ben Davis has received a black eye in the European market, but it is a good keeper and a good shipper. "Once bitten, twice shy" applies to the buyers of fruit. The British markets will pay good prices for good dessert fruits. The Spy apple does not ship well to Europe. European buyers want the same quality of apples at the top, middle and bottom of the barrel.

Prof. John Craig says that the great apple growing region of Europe is on the Austrian Tyrolian district. The demand for apples from Britain is increasing rapidly. There is no country in the world which has developed such a home market for fruits as has the United States, where the laborer receives such high wages as to enable him to indulge in fruit eating.

Diagrams were shown telling how trees may be planted in an orchard with the greatest economy. When

ceives such high wages as to enable him to indulge in fruit eating.

Diagrams were shown telling how trees may be planted in an orchard with the greatest economy. When planted in squares, as many apple orchards are, there is an area of waste land, at least for the first forty years. On the Pacific coast, where the best orchard lands may be worth \$3500 per acre, greater economy is displayed in splanting so that more trees can be placed upon an acre. In Europe still greater care it taken, and a large numb ber of trees can be grown on an acre by their methods. They are planting apple trees at the regulation distance apart. Between these they may plant fillers, such as the plum or cherry, and between these at regular intervals the currant, gooseberry and other small fruits, thus every inch of the land is profitably occupied.

Geo. T. Powell says that it is unsafe to advise planters to plant fillers, that is extra trees between the permanent trees in the orchard, for the reason that not one man in fifty would have the courage to take out and destroy these

state for the purpose of instructing farmers in adding to the fertility and the productiveness of our farms. This president is going through the state telling farmers that the soil of our farms is not worn out, and that it is possible to double the yield of farm crops in this state and he proposes to show them how to do it.

Geo. T. Powell was in charge of the round table talk on small fruits. There is an inclination on the part of horticultural societies to give but little attention to the growing of raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, currant, goose-



HOW THE PUBLIC IS CHEATED SOMETIMES—WESTERN NEW YORK FRUIT SHOW.

Showing how the consumer is buncoed by the unscrupulous apple dealer. All of these apples in the paper box were taken from one barrel, which was sold to a consumer as of the A No. I grade. This is a practice which the Horticultural Society is fighting, its members believing that it can only be a detriment to the industry, and that all of the products of the orchards should be graded and sold on their merits.

marvelous yielder, berry large, but it has the defect of ripening unevenly in this state. At the south this defect would not be so noticeable. Gaertner is a favorite red grape at Rochester, N. Y., large clusters, large berry, bright red of high quality. Barry is a favorite black grape. Winchell or Green Mountain is a very early white grape, producing large clusters of fine fruit, one of our best early grapes, but is hardly to be recommended for vineyard culture. culture.

Diamond grape, originated by Jacob Moore, is of high quality and great beauty, a good grower and good pro-ducer but as the fruit sometimes cracks ducer but as the fruit sometimes cracks it is not recommended for vineyard culture. Our reporter has not known it to crack in his vineyard near Rochester, N. Y. This shows how varieties differ in different localities. In some localities it cracks and in others it does not. In some sections its root growth is not healthy while in some parts of the same state the root growth is healthy. healthy

is healthy.

The early red Delaware grape, so long a favorite, is considered one of the best of grapes, and largely planted both for home supply and for market. Campbell's Early is a large black grape, fine clusters, good grower, about the same season as Concord. This grape succeeds in some localities while in other localities it is a failure as a vineyard grape, but can be safely planted for home use.

The System of Training Vines in Dif-ferent Parts of New York State.

In Chautauqua we train the vines not wo

ing is being done in New York state of late years, yet the impression has gone out that summer pruning is essential. Many people are prevented from planting grape vines on the assumption that the vines must not only be pruned in winter or early spring before they leaf out, but that they must he constantly watched and the new growth nipped and thinned out during summer. On inquiry at this meeting it was discovered that scarcely any summer pruning is deemed necessary in the production of the finest yields of superior fruit. This summer pruning is largely the scheme of fanciful men of the past who erroneously assumed that a man must continually stand over his grape vines with his pruning shears summer and winter in order to succeed in growing grapes.

in growing grapes.

The fact is that the grape is one of the easiest of all fruits to produce. The vines are easily transplanted, they soon come into bearing, and they may continue to bear fruit for 100 years or more. Even without any pruning or attention grape vines will yield quantities of fruit, but though the vines will produce largely of fruit without attenwill

produce largely of fruit without attention the clusters will not be so large and beautiful as they will if the vine is pruned each year.

Grape pruning consists in removing at least four-fifths of the new growth of the past season, and occasionally of removal of a cane of the old wood in order to renew the vines, the same as you renew a currant bush by taking out some of the old wood and allowing the new growth to predominate. Do not worry yourself about summer pruning.

Moyer is an early red grape something like Delaware, but the clusters are not large and it is not of high quality. Deloga is firm, a red grape of fairly good quality which Prof. Hendrick thinks is promising for vineyard culture. It is one of Prof. Munson's seed-

Back to the East.

R. A. Pearson, Commissioner of Agriculture, says the pendulum of migration is swinging back to the east. The western states have been so rapidly developed, good farms in the eastern states can be bought for less money than in the west. Therefore the tide is turning towards the east to such an extent that a railroad president is considering taking up with Mr. Pearson the matter of low railroad rates to western home seekers, so that they may return to the land of the east, in accordance with a similar scheme which has led eastern men to seek homes in the west.

A sign of the times is that of the

A sign of the times is that of the president of the New York Central who has purchased several farms in this state for the purpose of instructing

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filler trees are bearing fine crops

these filler trees are bearing fine crops of fruit every year.

Prof. Craig advised planting peach trees as fillers in apple orchards, but many were not in favor of planting the peach as a filler. Mr. Powell did not favor planting filler trees of different variety from the permanent trees. If the orchard were planted to Wagner he would plant Wagner as fillers so that all could be sprayed and treated at the same time and in the same manner. He would plant R. I. Greening, King and Spy fifty feet apart, Baldwin forty-five feet apart. Remember that if you plant filler trees you must fertilize the ground heavily, especially when the trees come into bearing.

What John Says.

Prof. Craig said that the best results

when the trees come into bearing.

What John Says.

Prof. Craig said that the best results were obtained where the varieties were mixed through the orchard so that the pollen of the different varieties might add to the impregnation of the blossoms that were not very fertile.

The best cover crop is hairy vetch, but seed is very expensive costing \$50.00 per bushel and hard to get at that. The vetch furnishes nitrogen. Sow five pecks of vetch seed per acre. Sow it August first. Crimson clover does not always germinate. It furnishes seventy to ninety pounds of nitrogen per acre, whereas vetch provides one hundred pounds per acre. Crimson clover is not hardy at the north, but is considered safe to plant where peaches will succeed. Mammoth clover is the best clover to sow as a cover crop. Do not fall plow your orchards. Sow them to cover crops August first and plow under this cover crop in May.

(Continued Next Month.)

West Virginia Apples.

West Virginia Apples.

Running through the length of Berkeley county is an elevated ridge of land known as the Apple Pie Ridge. This ridge, which is twenty miles in length and about one mile wide, extends through in Virginia. The soil on the ridge is a fine sand shale, with a rich clay subsoil. Here are located most of the leading orchards, and here the apple attains a high state of cultivation. All of the orchards, however, are not located on this ridge, as there are other portions of the county containing soils equally as good for apple growing. The climate in this section is especially well adapted to fruit growing, this being evidenced by the fact that in the whole history of the industry there has never been a crop failure due to adverse weather conditions.

It is estimated that in the county altogether about 2000 acres are laid out in apple orchards of bearing age. The number of growing trees that will reach the bearing age within the next five years aggregates 150,000. As the industry is steadily expanding, it is believed that the next ten years will see crops harvested valued at millions.

John M. Miller has about 500 acres set out in apples, containing 20,000 trees, divided as follows: Forty per cent. York Imperial, 40 per cent. Ben Davis and 20 per cent. Northwestern Greening, Mammoth Black Twig and Arkansas Black varieties. From 160 acres of bearing trees he secured this year 15,000 barrels of first grade apples, which he sold for over \$45,000. From betwenty-three acre section he sold in 1907, 3600 barrels of first grade apples, and 1909, 4300 barrels, and the three years' output netted him \$20,000. The productivity of some of his trees is evidenced by the fact that from twenty-one trees in two solid rows he secured this year 326 barrels of good sound fruit, not including what is known as dropps, culls or cider apples. These trees occupied about one-half an acre, and he received for the 326 barrels of first grade apples this year, and received for the mabout \$3.40 a barrel f. 0. b. cars in orchard. I



How Grafting is Done.

Last month I gave some preliminary suggestions about top-grafting and now I wish to give explicit directions for doing the work. It is supposed the scions are all safely stored in a damp cool place, ready to be taken out and used as needed.

Grafting T.

how this should be done, with the points cut off a little, making a shoulder about as wide as the scions are in diameter. These sloping cuts will heal over in half the time that square stumps will and leave no dead places as square stumps do. Sometimes they will be covered with new growth the first season. Try it and know it from experience, as I have many thousands of times. And do not have long stumps. Six inches is usually long enough. Get the new wood from the grafts as near to the junction with the main stem or branch as possible. I have often seen grafts set far out on the branches, making long still-like stumps that were very bad for many reasons.

Cleft and Splice Grafting.

Cleft and Splice Grafting.

doing the work. It is supposed the scions are all safely stored in a damp cool place, ready to be taken out and used as needed.

Mhat Branches to Graft.

These are torn into narrow strips when used.

What Branches to Graft.

There are many styles of grafting but for general use in top working old trees there is none that I have tried that is better than the cleft or split what branches to cut off in top-graft- the larger branches and the narrow are making the most vigorous growth. There are many styles of grafting but for general use in top working old trees there is none that I have tried that is better than the cleft or split method. Some grafters cut a slit in the ting is, that they should be those that top of the stump with a saw and insert to the best, because they cause little friction in going through the wood and are



HOME GROWN-FRUIT PRODUCED IN WESTERN NEW YORK

light and easy to handle. A small leaders at the top and on all sides of butcher's saw changed so as to cut wood instead of bone does very well. The style of grafting knives we see a pictured in the books I have tried and do not like. One with a plain blade courage circulation of the sap until the about ¼ to 1 inch wide and 3½ inches or an old file and well tempered is the very thing. It should be drawn to the edge with a very smooth flat bevel from the back and the end which is left square sharpened to an edge in the same way. The metal should extend to the butt end of the handle and be well riveted. A little hardwood club about 10 inches long will serve as a smallet for splitting the stumps. A very sharp and well tempered pocket knife with a 3 inch blade will serve to trim the scions. A pint cup to hold the trimmed scions completes the outfit, except a shallow basket to hold all these things.

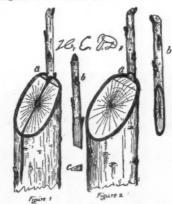
There are several ways to make

the same way. The metal should extend to the butt end of the handle and be well riveted. A little hardwood club about 10 inches long will serve as a mallet for splitting the stumps. A very sharp and well tempered pocket knife with a 3 inch blade will serve to trim the scions. A pint cup to hold the trimmed scions completes the outfit, except a shallow basket to hold all these things.

Grafting Wax.

There are several ways to make grafting wax. One of the best is made from one part tallow, two of beeswax and four of rosin, melted together and poured into water to cool, then worked like taffy and made into balls about 2½ inches in diameter. These should be covered with greased paper and may then be laid away for use at any time. Another good wax is made from 6 pounds of rosin, 1 pound of parafine and 1 pint of linseed oil treated as has been already mentioned.

Waxed-cloth is very useful in binding about the grafts. This is made by rolling strips of 4 or 6 inch cotton cloth



This requires tying with a string at top and bottom of the splice to hold the parts together firmly before waxing. Both these methods are for grafting done before the bark begins to peel.

Bark Grafting.

Late in the spring, after the bark begins to peel other grafting methods than those mentioned should be used. One of the best is what is commonly called bark grafting. The stump is cut the wood is not split, the bark only being slit with a knife on the top of the stump. The scion is sharpened entirely from one side to a long, slim point. This is pushed downwards under the bark where the slit was made, so that the cambiums of both stock and scion are brought in contact, as is shown in Fig. 2. It will be necessary to bind over all with a string and then wax the entire wound or cover with waxed cloth.

In case of this late grafting it is necessary to have the scions kept in a cormant condition and this can be easily done by packing them in damp moss or other soft material and bedding the package in the sawdust of an ice house or by burying in the ground on the north side of a building. If the scions are kept cool and moist grafting of wax or waxed cloth. It is far better to have another person to do this part of the work than the grafter, because the world not be read way the profits and how soon will he manifest pride and industry in that branch.

The apple is a favorite fruit the world over. There is no place upon their apple orchards. Good prices and ready markets have awakened a new interest in fruit culture. To-day American apples are eaten by nearly every civilized people and are dwakened a new interest in fruit culture. To-day American apples are eaten by nearly every civilized people and are wakened a new interest in fruit culture. To-day American apples are eaten by nearly every civilized people and are freed for sale in all the leading markets of the world.

Is it strange then to find farmers and the second diseased. But a great change is coming over the farmers and the ave, saw, pruning hook, and sprayer are being used effectively and with beneficial results. Take away the profits from any branch of farming pays better for labor read wakened a new interest in fruit culture. To-day Americ

Waxing.

If the waxing is not well done there is no use to do the grafting, for the scions will not grow. Evaporation must be prevented by a complete covering of wax or waxed cloth. It is far better to have another person to do this part of the work than the grafter, because his hands should not be daubed with the wax and grease that is necessary to be handled; and a smart boy can do it as well as anyone, causing little expense. The coat of wax should not be thick but it should be very complete. A lump of tallow is needed to rub on the hands to keep the wax from sticking to them. A smart waxer can cover more than one person can graft. I have had one man saw off the branches and do the waxing for me as fast as I could put in the scions. could put in the scions

After Care.

Watch the grafts after they begin to grow and rub off all sprouts from the stumps. They will rob the grafts of the nourishment they should have. Grafts are sometimes allowed to fail or grow very feebly from this cause.

M. E. Vandema

Mr. Charles A. Green, Ed. Dear Sir: We have received the dishes and were delighted with the same. Please accept our sincere thanks and believe us a warm friend of Green's Fruit Grower. Most respectfully yours, Mrs. D. B. Roots Irwin, O.

How Grapes are Grown in the Chautauqua Grape Belt.

D. K. Falvay, in "Canadian Horticul-turist."

There is Money in Apples.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Arthur G. Symonds, N. H.

farms in this section with soil so well adapted to fruit raising be transformed into veritable apple orchards? Why should framers hesitate to go into fruit raising when the markets of the world are yawning for their crop? New Eng-land is nearer Great Britain, Germany land is nearer Great Britain, Germany, and France, the great apple consuming countries, than other fruit districts of America and the shipping points of Portland and Boston are near at hand.

There is a lot of work to be done upon these farms before they can be made

these farms before they can be made to blossom as the rose and bear fruit that has no rival. The old apple trees fruit should be cut down and destroyed by fire. Others should be prudently trimmed, the brush burned, the old bark on the trunks scraped off. If the trees are less than forty feet apart each way enough should be cut out so that the space between will be the required distance. Young trees coming up should be transplanted if it is not advisable to graft them where they are growing. Every tree bearing cider apples or natural fruit should be grafted. No scion should be set other than Baldwin for this is the accepted market apple everywhere. bark on the trunks scraped off. for this is the everywhere.

The pruning and grafting are no necessary than the proper care of

trees. Spread stable manure around them, plow it under and raise crops for several years in the orchard. Do this at intervals of every few years and place

Arthur G. Symonds, N. H.

There is money in the apple crop raised throughout America and no horanch of farming pays better for labor and money expended. It is only within recent years that people have placed a proper value upon their apple orchards. Good prices and ready markets have awakened a new interest in fruit culture. To-day American apples are eaten by nearly every civilized people and are effered for sale in all the leading markets of the world.

Is it strange then to find farmers and their fruit trees more attention? For years the apple trees in certain sections of New England have been neglected. They have not been fertilized, pruned, or sprayed, and the fruit borne by such trees has been inferior and diseased. But a great change is coming over the farmers and the axe, saw, pruning hook, and sprayer are befor the apple orchard. Land on the hills is better than that in the valleys and where there are rocks, especially granite, there will surely be found a soil that is best adapted to apple culture

In this age when there are so many

In this age when there are so many pests and insects that infest the fruit trees and injure the apples it is necessary to spray the trees at the proper time of year in order to destroy these pests and insure sound marketable fruit. An endeavor should be made to increase the productiveness of the orchard by grafting with scions selected from the trees producing the most fruit. Likewise the flavor, color, and other qualities should be improved. There is ample opportunity for study and experiment along these lines and how fascinating it would be to one following fruit culture as his life work.

The matter of sorting and packing can be reduced to a science and the interior and exterior of every barrel, box, or package in which apples are shipped can be made attractive. Care and pains in this direction enhance the value of one's product by making it pleasing to

in this direction enhance the value of one's product by making it pleasing to

The fruit industry is adapted to New England. Why not convert the abandoned farms into money making enter-prises? Why not make every farm an apple orchard that will enrich its own-The great middle west is the place to farm, the east the place to grow fruit. Nature has provided here the proper Nature has provided here the proper soil, climate, and conditions for fruit culture. Why not then make fruit raising the leading industry in New England? Let her raise the finest apples in America and have as her market the civilized world.

John A. Johnson.—As a life work I would rather be able to provide for the needs of a family, enjoy the fellowship of good friends and good books and write one book that would be read a hundred years from now than to amass all the money in the world.

High Dividends on Fruit Land.

High Dividends on Fruit Land.

Men are beginning to recognize that fruit growing can be extended as successfully as other lines of industry. Four years have passed since I submitted publicly a tabulated statement showing the net profits of some dozen full-grown, well-cared-for orchards to be about 16 per cent. annually on a valuation of \$1000 an acre. Though the two succeeding years were the worst in our history, yet that statement has since been verified and strengthened by actual experience, and also indorsed by the special committee of the fruit growers' association appointed to examine it.

In no period of our history have the selling values of orchard properties increased as during the last two years, and orchardists realize that there is money in the business. Our ocean

money in the business. Our ocean transportation facilities are expected to be immensely improved with the advent of fast steamers. Instead of Ontario and United States making keen er competition, it is felt that the development of the northwest wi will les sen from 50 to 75 per cent. of Ontario's export trade markets, and in spite of the increased production in the United States the possibilities of an apple famine are talked about.

Whether this famine comes to our neighbors or not, actual figure that the export from New Y gradually decreased during the years from 1,249,942 in 19 years from 1,249,942 in 1903-4 to 536,924 in 1908-9.—"N. E. Horticul-

Mexico now holds fifth place among ations for the production of quick-lver, but the falling off of production other countries may bring it into the ad within a few years.

support that many. The judgment of the trimmer must be exercised con-stantly. He must treat each vine in-dividually, and not only train for the present year but also must have in view which canes and buds will produce wood in the proper place for the fol-

lowing year's crop.

An extra good trimmer will trim an acre of heavy vines in from ten to twelve hours. The work is done during the winter months. After the brush is the winter months. After the brush is pulled from the wires it is drawn out by a team hitched to a long pole. Two men with a team can pull out and burn the brush from ten to twelve acres in a day. The work in the vineyard is all done by horse power except the hand hoeing. The one-horse plow, the gang plow, the spring-tooth harrow, and the two-horse vineyard cultivator with the disc wheel to guide it, are the principal tools used during the season. The horse-hoe, of course, is used for cleaning out under the wire.

The Chautauqua grape grower has the method of cultivation reduced to a science. Nowhere are grapes cultivated so cheaply or rapidly as in Chau-

ly or rapidly as in Chau-

ly or rapidly as in Chautauqua county.

A vineyard should be gam-plowed twice during the season, horse-hoed and hand-hoed once, and be cultivated every ten days, at least, up to August 10 or 15. The cost of trimming, 'tying and care should be about \$13.00 an acre up to time of harvesting. Vineyards that are infested with grape pests, such as the root worm and leaf hopper, require special treatment—that is, cultivation and spraying cultivation and spraying— which adds to the expense quoted.

from which the grape bush is taken for cuttings. With all the fungous dis-eases that infest the vines, the grape root grower should use extra precau-

There are 35,000 acres of bearing vineyard in the Chautauqua grape belt. The Concord and Niagara are raises that infest the vines, the grape from twenty-six inches to twenty-eight root grower should use extra precaution in obtaining grape brush for cuttings. No wood should be used unless cut about five inches long, and so taken from sprayed vineyards.

The canes are tied with No. 21 wire the constant experiment of the cane and trellist of the constant experiment of the cane and trellist of the constant experiment of the cane and trellist of the canes from each vine and still maintain an average. The posts should be between the third and fourth vines to prevent the wires from sagging when loaded.

The best roots obtainable should be purchased. They are now so graded that those designated "Extra Number Ones" are the kind to get. Other grades are set, but the best are always the most satisfactory. During recent syears newly set vineyards have not done cane ably the best growth of wood is near as a shorter one to the bottom wire, the grape couttings has been weakened to grower should use extra precaution in obtaining grape brush for cuttings, with the vines to two of soud should use extra precaution in obtaining grape brush for cuttings. No wood should use extra precaution in obtaining grape brush for cuttings. No wood should use extra precaution in obtaining grape brush for cuttings from twenty-sight inches from the growth for cuttings are set very deep, from wire as to come off with the old wood. String is used when necessary to the sense that inches from the lower wire.

The canes are tied with No. 21 wire the wire sto two treats and staken from sprayed vineyards.

The ser oots are set very deep, from wire as to come off with the old wood. String is used when necessary to the sense of the soil. As the ground is worked, the high centres are usually planted wire should be broken down with wind the first year's growth is cut back to the first year's growth is cut back to the first year's growth is cut back to the f

to make a good shaped vine. The first wire is usually twenty-four inches from the ground; the second wire is from twenty-six inches to twenty-eight



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Prof. Van Deman's Answers to Inquiries.

J. F., of Missouri, who lives 100 miles south of Kansas City, is wanting to know if it would pay him to plant a pecan orchard there, and if so of what

pecan orchard there, and if so of what variety.

Reply: The pecan is native in some of the rich creek and river bottoms of the region in which this man lives and I have seen many wild trees in bearing about 100 miles west of his place, on the Neosho river bottoms. The trees are entirely hardy there, but they do not bear very regularly or abundantly and the nuts are usually small and of inferior quality, compared with the really good pecans that are grown farther south. But there are a very few varieties of the hardy northern type that have been found and one such I have now growing in our pecan nursery from scions sent from Missouri. The time may come when there will be hardy varieties of this best of all nuts that will approach in size and other good qualities the superior kinds now being grown in the lower south. The pecan will grow on almost any good upland but the deep, rich creek and river bottoms is the proper place to plant this tree.

G. T., of Oregon, and several others in the west have asked how to destroy worms that infest the interior of the fruit of the gooseberry and currant.

Reply: This insect lays its eggs under the skin of the berries and there is no way known to poison the larva nor to prevent the laying of the eggs. There is some chance of killing the adult insects by spraying the bushes with arsenate of lead early in the growing season. They live over the winter in the larval stage in trash on the ground and come out in the springtime and feed to some extent on the foliage of the currant and gooseberry. If this is covered with poison they may get a little of it and die. The scientists are studying the habits of this pest and hope to learn better how to fight it, but at present it is a difficult thing to contend with.

Green's Fruit Grower: Will you kind-

it is a difficult thing to contend with.

Green's Fruit Grower: Will you kindly tell the proper thing to do with an apple tree troubled with black canker, where almost all the limbs are affected?

—Perley Chaplin, Me.

Reply: It might be the safest and easiest thing to cut down the tree and burn it, thus getting rid of all the diseased places and preventing further spread from the spores. But it may be possible to stop the spread and cure the cankers by treatment. If not too very abundant cut off a part of the branches below the diseased places and burn them. Where it is better to try a remedy pare off the cankers very close and smear the wounds with bordeaux mixture. Spraying with this material and the lime-sulphur wash are said to both be good as preventives by killing

GET POWER The Supply Comes From Food.

Victor

You're missing a lot of pleasure by not having a Victor in your home

of reproducing their voices to perfection—the greatest test of record-making— then surely it is also the best for every other kind of music and entertainment. So no matter what y

So no matter what you want to hear, whether it is the music of the most famous bands want to hear, whether it is the music of the most famous bands and orchestras, instrumental solos and duets, favorite old-time ballads, the latest popular songs, high-class vaudeville sketches, or sacred music, or whatever you prefer, you get it at its best only on the Victor.

The proof is in the hearing.

The proof is in the hearing.

It is worth your while to go to the nearest Victor dealer and hear the beautiful "Miserere" from Trovatore, sung by Caruso, Alda, and the Metropolitan Opera House Chorus (Victor Record 89030). He will gladly play this or any other records you want to hear, without cost and without obligation to buy. If you do want to buy, he will arrange easy terms to suit.

Write us today (use the coupon) and we'll tell you the name and address of the nearest Victor dealer's where you can hear the Victor, and we'll send you the Victor catalogues showing the different styles of the Victor, giving a list of the 3000 Victor records, and containing pictures of the famous singers and musicians who make records for the Victor.

Victor Double-faced Records are of the same high quality as Victor Single-faced. The only difference is in the price.

Buy double-facedif the combination suits you. New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month.

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Stor Dispersion of the Physics of the Physic

Victor Talking Machine Co.

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To get best results use only

Victor Needles on Victor Records.

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G. F. G. March

the spores before they germinate and enter the bark.

It is a composite the spores before they germinate and enter the bark.

It is a composite to find the spore in the spore

There's no end of enjoyment in hearing its won-derful variety of music and fun, and no home can afford to do without it.

Think of getting for as little as \$10 a musical in-strument that brings to you the world's best music and entertainment.

Never has so little money bought so much pleasure.
The Victor is the world's greatest musical instrument. The only instrument on which you can hear the voices of the greatest opera singers, for Caruso, Calve, Eames, Farrar, Gadski, Homer, Melba, Plancon, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrazzini, and other famous artists make records exclusively for the Victor.

They realize that the Victor is the only instrument that does full justice to their voices, and they make records only for the Victor, because they want every part of every selection to be as sweet and natural when they sing in your home, as when they sing on the grand-opera stage.

Victrola XVI,
\$200 and \$250

Victor is equal to the task

If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by use of skillfully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes a poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer.

"From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed.

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 lbs., my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts did it."

A ten days' trial will show anyone some facts about food.

Look in pkgs, for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.







ite For My Catalog THOMAS PEPPLER, Bex 18 HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grow

San Jose Scale Doomed! comes quick and sure to all or early with a solution of

Good's Caustic Potash Soap No. 3

no salt, sulphur, or mineral oils. Nothing to s or shrubs. The oil and potash fertilize the so owth. Used and endorsed by State Experimes

U. S. Department of Agriculture. 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50. Larger quantities proportionately less. Booklet free.

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JARVIS SPRAYING COMPOUND

om the manufacturer and save money. Sp dy to mix with water. One gallon of Sp

make sixteen gallons of spray. ns:—In bbl. lots (50 gal.) 30c. per gal. ler you to J. H. Hale, the Peach King, or Prof. onnecticut Agricultural College. They will tell THE J. T ROBERTSON CO., BOX K, MANCHESTER, CONN.



DEFENDER SPRAY PUMP BUY THE BEST. Made of brass, sowerful, easy

C. S. HARDER Successor to J. F. Gaylord lex No. 61, Catakill, N.Y



If I knew I were to die to-morrow, nevertheless, I would plant a tree to-day.

Effect of Climate and Soil on Apples.

Effect of Climate and Soil on Apples.

Climate and soil are the two most important natural factors affecting the appearance and quality of an apple, says John Craig, in "Tribune." Neither influence is uniform; they may vary from year to year. Certain more or less definite effects may be counted upon, however, each season as a direct influence of latitude. The apples of northern latitudes are characterized by crisp, acid or sub-acid juicy flesh and high color. As the same variety moves southward the crispness disappears, and this character is replaced by firm or tough and, in some cases, almost woody texture, which is accompanied by a marked reduction of acidity, until the northern flavor becomes lost in sweet insipidity. The Fameuse, McIntosh and Spy of the north represent the highest development of these qualities under favorable circumstances. Ben Davis, Arkansas Black and Missouri Pippin illustrate the contrasting quali-

"The training of the tree to produce the best quality fruit is the factor now dominant among fruit growers. Many who have not devoted time to study the methods of the tree entertain the idea that more fruit is produced by making the tree healthier through this operation. This statement, obvious to a careful student of horticulture, is erroneous. It is consistent to say that a tree grows as nature intended that it should, and it is an encroachment to alter its growth in narrowing it into a channel unproposed by nature.

"The prime objects of pruning are to allow circulation of light and air through the branches. They are vital factors in fruit growing and make possible the production of a large, uniform product.

"Pruning should not be merely a custant double as market fruits.

"Pruning should not be merely a custant which I introduced for him than for any other of his fruits, thus he placed in my hands later his Diploma currant for introduction.

The past few years have been years of discouragement for the originators of mew fruits, for the reason that fruit men have lost enthusiasm in new fruits. They have learned that if they will wait a few years, other people will test the new fruit. Planters are skeptical of ever bearing fruits as they have had much experience with them. In the past such fruits have not been profitable as market fruits.

Thus I have doubt as to whether an everbearing strawberry or raspberry will ever be produced which will supply the market with berries out of the ordinary season.

No, I do not believe you could sell a new strawberry for \$2500 and yet I must have sold \$8,000 or \$10,000 worth of Jessie strawberry plants the first year introduced, so you see how times have changed since the days of Jessie, I cannot think that the production of new fruits is a profitable occupation.

To a New Fruit Originator. ur good letter reminds me of many Your good letter reminds me of n others that I have received in years from originators of new fr I have had large acquaintance with men as you are and have numb many of these men among my

friends.

I introduced F. W. Loudon's Jessie strawberry and his Loudon raspberry. He received more profits from these two new fruits than from all others of his introduction. He was so well pleased with my management he was led to present me with a new white grape which he named the C. A. Green grape.

Jacob Moore made more money out of the Red Cross currant which I in-troduced for him than for any other of his fruits, thus he placed in my hands later his Diploma currant for

I cannot think that the production of new fruits is a profitable occupation. I wish it were profitable.



Photograph of apples from a five-year-old Baldwin apple tree grown in Oregon by L. B. Murray, who sends the photograph.

notably higher flavored in the south than in the north.

The apples of the north are characterized by vivid bright red. This is undoubtedly due to the cold nights, coupled with the bright day sunshine. The apples of the south are usually dull red in color. They lack the vivid tints of the northern types. It is a general rule that fruits of the north are crisper, with relatively more acidity, than those of the south. Aside from the citrous fruits of tropical and subtropical regions, we may cite the mango, the sapodilla, avocado and pineapple as illustrating this point. The continuous effect of high temperatures seems to result in the development and concentration of sugar in the fruit.

seems to result in the development and concentration of sugar in the fruit.

It follows, therefore, that if we would grow apples in moderately warm regions we must seek the elevations. This will favorably influence color and quality. In other words, unfavorable latitude may to some extent be overcome by securing certain altitudes. This is borne out by the experience of fruit growers. For instance, the Albemarle pippin region of Virginia is in the elevated regions, and the best apple sections of the Carolinas are found among the lower mountain ranges. Florida tions of the Carolinas are found among the lower mountain ranges. Florida cannot grow apples because there are no mountains within her borders. The early settlers of the east made the mistake of planting in the river valleys of New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The hillsides are now known to give better quality.

Scientific Pruning

George W. Ferguson, deputy state DER horticultural inspector for southeastern Washington, an authority on the culting statement of apple trees, says:

ties when these varieties are grown in likewise. Pruning is a phase of fruit the middle south. It should be added, growing in which reason and precision also, that these particular varieties are must be exercised. The apple tree notably higher flavored in the south than in the north.

The apple of butchering because it happens that it needs prunand because of superfluous branches. In the first pruning a greer should exercise the greatest care

There are four great apple growing sections of the United States, and the area of the whole is growing steadily, says the "American Cultivator." The northeastern section, which includes New York and New England grows the Greenings, Baldwins, Russets, Northern Spys, Spitzenbergs and other flavory fruits fruits.

fruits.

The Virginia or southern section, which includes the Carolinas and the famous "Piedmont region," yields the Ben Davis, Winesap, Pippin, Jonathan, Limbertwig, Northern Spy, Yellow Belleflower and Newtown pippin. Many of the southern apples are raised in the middle states, and Missourl, which is famous as the "land of the big red apple," produces Winesaps and Davises by the carload. The Geniting is also a favorite apple in Missourl, mainly beple," produces Winesaps and Davises by the carload. The Geniting is also a favorite apple in Missouri, mainly because it is a good keeper and about the only one of the home grown fruit that can be secured in the spring. Still farther west the apples of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Colorado are already making their people famous and rich. Apples as large as cantaloupes in the east grow in a wonderfully short space of time from the desert as soon as the irrigation streams begin to flow.

As a rule, however, the Pacific coast apples lack the flavor of the eastern and northern fruit. In their haste to grow in size and beauty of blush, the irrigated apples appear to forget to acquire that flavor which makes the New Englander out west long to sink his teeth into a Greening or Spy.

Englander out west long to sink his teeth into a Greening or Spy.







The Best Spray Pump

Sprays the tallest fruit trees from the ground. Not too heavy for low bushes. Sprays quickest and best. Does the work in half the time and does it thoroughly. Always ready. Used with bucket, barrel or tank. Lasts a lifetime. No leathers to dry up, wear out, or make trouble.

Standard Spray Pump

Warranted for 5 Years. Price \$4.00.

It will not cost you a cent to try it. Our special offer gives complete details. Write for it today and we will also send our illustrated circular showing how this pump pays for itself many times over the first season.

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JUDGES PICKING THE PRIZE WINNING FRUIT AT THE WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT

The Lime and Sulphur Spray.

By George P. Weldon, of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station.

Agricultural Experiment Station.

Ordinarily we look with suspicion upon a remedy that is advertised as a panacea for all aliments, and in practically every case our suspicions are well founded. Lime and sulphur is not a panacea for all the ailments of fruit trees, but it probably serves more valuable purposes with the least amount of danger, when applied to our trees as a dormant spray than anything else that we could use at such a time. With the exception of the codling moth and the crown borer, of the peach, a long list of insects may be destroyed by a lime and insects may be destroyed by a lime and sulphur spray. It would not be right to say that it would have as beneficial an effect upon the wooly aphis as up-

> SHE QUIT But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did an Ohio woman. She tells her own

did an Ohio woman. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not, and could not quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed expecting to get up in the morning. I felt as though I was liable to die any time.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally one time it came over me and I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could

medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee and got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you, that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had Postum which I now like better than the old coffee.

"One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal beside."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

on the green apple aphis, for probably the principal benefit to be derived in the case of the woolly aphis would be the destruction of the numerous little aphids that winter on the twigs, and as only a very small percentage of this species of aphis ever winter on the trees above ground, the good accomplished in destroying this species would be quite limited. On the other hand, the green apple aphis winters as an egg on the twigs, and a spray of lime and sulphur is a very effective remedy for the control of this species. The same will apply in the case of all other species of aphis mentioned, each one of which winters in the egg stage on the particular trees that they infest. The brown mite also winters on trees in the egg stage, and is effectively reached by a dormant spray of lime and sulphur. The red spider hibernates as an adult in the ground, and as sulphur is very destructive to mites of all kinds, it is very probable that a tree sprayed with lime and sulphur in the spring will be less likely to attack by this species, which would probably be killed by the sulphides of lime adhering to the bark at the time that migration took place from the ground to the twigs. The peach twig borer winters as a tiny larva in small crotches of the trees, and it has been determined that lime and sulphur is an effective spray for this rest. The scale insects are all destroyed by lime and sulphur, and if trees are infested with any species of scale, there is no better spray to use. It also has great value as a fungicide, and because of its caustic nature it also has a tendency to keep the bark of sprayed trees clean and smooth, consequently free from hibernating places for insects.

Lime and sulphur may be prepared by boiling together twenty pounds of lime and fifteen pounds of sulphur in a

free from hibernating places for insects.

Lime and sulphur may be prepared by boiling together twenty pounds of lime and fifteen pounds of sulphur in a small amount of water for at least forty-five minutes, and diluted to forty-five to fifty gallons in the spray tank or barrel. In making the lime and sulphur it is probably best first to heat the water by itself, as lime will slake very quickly in hot water, and by adding both the lime and sulphur at the same time after the water begins to boil, a violent boiling will take place at once, and will continue from the time the ingredients are added until the combination of the two is thorough. time the ingredients are added until the combination of the two is thorough. When the liquid becomes a brick red color, it is ready to use. It is probably better, however, to boil until an olive green color is attained, which usually is about forty-five minutes, if water is heated before lime and sulphur are added, and if kept boiling violently afterward.

Charge of all telephone systems in Great Britain will be assumed by the government in 1911.



Our Guarantee is just as big and broad as choose to make it. VOII

applied to your fruit trees will absolutely kill SAN JOSE SCALE and all Fungous troubles controllable in the dormant season. Five years of proofs.

Prices: In barrels and half-barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gal. cans, \$6.00; 5 gal. cans, \$3.25; 1 gal. cans, \$1.00. If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLEINE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of ANYTHING ELSE. Send today for free Booklet, "Orchard Insurance."

B. G. PRATT COMPANY, Mfg. Chemists. 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITT

I WANT A MAN who knows the profit in buying, selling and weight, who will be the first one to get the benefit of the introprice on my Steel Frame Pitless Farm Scale, which I have just This 5 ton scale has new compound beam and beam box, free. The such am ment trusts, I will send a scale approval with full information and no obligation to keep if not exactly as represented in writing. The first man gets the introductory price. "JONES He Pays The Freight" 14 Lee St., Binghamton, N. Y.



Do You Spray?

Tens of thousands of trees sprayed with Swift's Arsenate of Lead produced last year not one wormy apple. Innumerable farmers have greatly increased both quantity and quality of yield from vegetables and fruits by spraying with Swift's. You

are standing in your own light if you don't take advantage of this wonderful insecticide. One spraying with Swift's outlasts two to four sprayings with other materials because it takes a torrential rain to wash it off. It can't burn or scorch. It doesn't clog the pump. It mixes readily with water and stays in suspension. It is fatal to every leaf-eating pest.

Send for valuable book on leaf-eating insects. Give your dealer's name.

Merrimac Chemical Co., 45 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

I H C SPRAYING OUTFITS **NET BIGGEST RETURNS**

ECONOMICAL - THOROUGH - RAPID

PRAYING is absolutely essential. You must control plant disc insect pests to get the most from your field crops and fruit trees. There is no argument on that point. But get the right spraying outfit—to do the work right, at the least expense, in the shortest possible time, with the least work. One of the Famous spraying outfits meets your needs exactly—no matter what style or size you want. The outfits are complete-engine, pump and all accessories, mounted on skids or trucks. You can

Use the Engine for Other Work

An I H C spraying outfit is a year-'round money-maker. You can easily detach your 1 or 2-horse-power engine and use it to operate any machine you have on the farm—grinder, washing machine, saw, separator, churn, pump, etc. You know the reputation of I H C engines for simplicity, economy, dependability. They are making big money for thousands of farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers everywhere—and the fact that you can use your I H C engine for any purpose beside spraying, makes it invaluable to you.

Don't tie your money up in an outfit that can be used only for spraying purposes. Investigate the I H C line. We furnish blue prints so you may build your own spray wagon, tank, etc. Our valuable spraying book will interest you immensely. Let us send you a copy or get one from our local agent—with full particulars about the I H C line of Famous spraying outfits.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

Chicago U S A



To Destroy Aphis and Thrips

WITHOUT INJURY TO FOLIAGE

SPRAY WITH

"BLACK LEAF"

TOBACCO EXTRACT

LISTEN TO THESE:

ROGUE RIVER (OREGON) FRUIT GROWERS' UNION: "Black Leaf" does not burn nor injure the foliage or the fruit and will eradicate the aphis immediately.

DELTA COUNTY (COLO.) FRUIT GROWERS' ASS'N: "Black is the best remedy we have ever found for plant lice on fruit

PROF. GILLETTE, of the COLORADO Exp. Station: We have found "Black Leaf" very satisfactory indeed.

HOOD RIVER (OREGON) APPLE GROWERS' UNION: We are

satisfied "Black Leaf" is going to take the place of all other aphis sprays in this section.

MR. A. N. JUDD, Watsonville, Cal.: For all plant lice, and green or black aphis, "Black Leaf" Tobacco Extract is the most gratifying

PRICE: In 5-gal. jacket cans, 85c per gal.; in 1-gal. cans, \$1; f. o. b. Louisville,
The usual Western price is 90c to 95c per gal. in 5-gal. cans, owing to increased

USUAL DILUTION: For Green and Woolly Aphis, and Black Peach Aphis, 1 gal. lack Leaf" in 65 or 75 gals. water. For Thrips, 1 to 50 or 60. TO SAVE YOU FREIGHT: Write us for name of agent nearest you

The Kentucky Tobacco Product Co., Inc., KENTUCKY

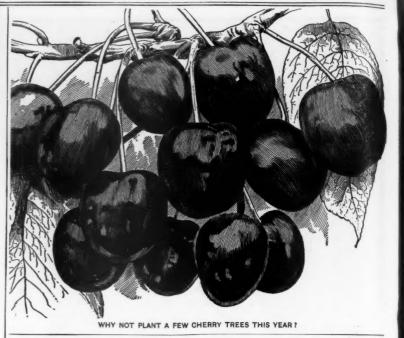


Deming Spray Pump

the outfit that's made fruit growing profitable. Used everywhere. ur "Bordeaux" and "Demorel" Nozzles are the standard. Write r Catalogue and Spraying Calendar. Deming Pumps, for all es, are sold by leading dealers in hardware, implements, etc.

Two of the Best Nozzles Ever Made—How to Get Them

The Deming Co., 733 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio. D stributing Ag



on in the number of cars shipped annually is going to be very rapid.

There are planted in the neighborhood of 500 acres of cherries in Door county or will be at the close of the planting season of 1910. When one considers the fact that twenty-five acres of ten year old trees produced twenty-five cars of cherries, what will be the result ten years hence? It will require 500 cars to haul the cherries out of Sturgeon Bay. That will mean that there must be about twenty to twenty-five cars loaded daily for four weeks. Twenty-five cars daily of cherries can not be loaded from the farmers' wagons, but there should be a suitable building for this work. for this work

for this work.

The apple future in Door county looks bright and promises to be a business of considerable importance in a few years. There will be added to the cherry industry in ten years, 100 or more car loads

An Orchard Among Rocks,

An Orchard Among Rocks,

I have a piece of land, about three-quarters of an acre, that is nearly all rocks, and it would cost all the land is worth to blow them out. Very little grass grows on it, as it is sandy ground, but quite a little wild rose, and is not worth much for pasture. What do you think of setting out apple and peach trees on it, and depend on mulching? I raise early potatoes and have a good many vines that I have to cart off the farm somewhere. Apples grow naturally all over such land, and although they grow much faster when cultivated the land is of no value now. Will it pay to graft the wild apples growing all over the hills in the pasture? Some are as big around as my ankle. As they are in no regular order it might be a job to care for them, and cultivation is out of the question. It is mulch or nothing. When I first set out apples they were not salable around here, but now I could retail a good many if nice. How long before these grafted trees would bear if mulched? When should mulch be applied? I have sprouts leaves in March and potato vines in July.—C. L. Y., Long Island.

You can by following this method obtain a fair growth on the apple trees and develop a fair orchard, replies "Rural New Yorker." We doubt if peach trees grown in this way will eversatisfy you. We would plant yearling apple trees in small holes, well cut back—both rot and top. Pack the soil firmly about them. Hoe a space at least 2½ feet in diameter around them, and as soon as you can get it pile mulch material of any sort around the trees. Give each tree about a pound of some I high-grade fertilizer—not close to the roots but in the hoed space. Pile on the potato vines, leaves, straw, manure sor anything you have. Cut the briars and weeds if possible and put all around the trees. In the fall move all this mulch away and throw a mound of earth at the base of each tree. It is largely a matter of getting enough a mulching material. We find this one

Will be 500 Acres of Cherries in Door
Co., Michigan, at End of Year.

It will means 500 car loads of cherries out of Sturgeon Bay each season. In the last fourteen years the fruit business has grown steadily and surely to such proportions that it has attracted the attention of people wishing to invest money. From absolute nothing to the present time 50 car loads of fruit is shipped annually, representing over \$30,000 in cash to be distributed among 100 growers, and the increase from now on in the number of cars shipped annually is going to be very rapid.

There are planted in the neighborhood of 500 acres of cherries in Door county or will be at the close of the planting season of 1910. When one considers the fact that twenty-five acres of ten year old trees produced twenty-five acres of ten year old trees produced twenty-five acres of ten year old trees produced twenty-five acres of the planting season of the planting that the planting the planting the planting that the planting the planting the planting that the planting the planting that the planti

1,000,000 New Farms

Value Increased \$30,000,000,000 in Last Ten Years.

Nearly one million new farms have been created in the United States during the past ten years, says the "American Agriculturist," in an exhaustive census investigation of farm interests

census investigation of farm interests throughout the United States.

In the last ten years, the total number of farms has increased 18 per cent. In the older states, from Ohio eastward, there has been going on for twenty years a tendency toward the amalgamation of farms distant from market into larger holdings.

There are now almost three times as many farms as in 1870 and an unprecedented increase in the value of farm lands and live stock is the even more momentous fact revealed by this inquiry. The land in farms with their buildings, improvements and live stock is to-day almost \$30,000,000,000, a gain

buildings, improvements and live stock is to-day almost \$30,000,000,000, a gain of 44 per cent. in ten years.

Present values are two and one-half times the farm values of thirty years ago. In the north central states, the increase in the value of farms is 43 per cent.; in the south central states, 58 per cent.; in the north Atlantic, 13 per cent., and in the south Atlantic, 34 per cent.

Plant Trees.—Some men always think they are too old to set out fruit trees.
"I never will live to eat the fruit," they say. But will men cease to live after we are gone? Think of the men who come to-morrow. Plant a tree for them. Bury your selfshness deep in the hole you dig. And always make up your mind that you will live to eat the fruit of those trees yourself. Nothing like grit to keep a man going.

Any rough, hilly land on the farm may be set out to trees of some kind. Post timber is getting so scarce that chestnut or locust trees come wonderfully handy for farm use when large enough for fencing. They grow quite fast and are as durable as any timber we have for this purpose. Plant. Do it now.—"The Furrow."

Red Cross Currant .- A subscriber in Red Cross Currant.—A subscriber in Tyrone, Pa., writes as follows: "Five years ago we received from Rochester, N. Y., 150 Red Cross currant bushes. Last season we picked from these over twenty crates of fruit. The bushes were so loaded they could not stand up. We sold them for \$3.20 per crate. We think the Red Cross currant is remarkable for productiveness and quality."

The Hardy Catalpa is being planted in small and large lots for fence posts and timber, and no mistake is being made in doing it.—"Editor."

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Cherries for the Commercial Orchard.

Cherries need good air drainage for the sooner the foliage gets dry after rain the better, says the "Weekly Fruit Grower."

rain the better, says the "Weekly Fruit Grower."

Spray thoroughly for rot early in the spring before the buds open, with sulphate of copper, three pounds to fifty gallons of water. Spray again just as the blossoms set with poisoned bordeaux mixture; repeat in ten days.

Cherries will not stand wet feet and need a warm soil. In this part of the country cherries have been a good deal neglected. There are very few cherries grown now in a great many counties where they used to be grown. Cherries want good care, although they will stand some neglect.

Morello cherries should be planted twenty to twenty-five feet apart on a light sandy soil, eighteen feet is too close for air drainage.

Cherry trees must not be allowed get too thick, remove some of the branches while the tree is young. He practices some heading back on sweet cherries.

The English Morello is a large sour

cherries

The English Morello is a large sour

The English Morello is a large sour cherry late in season.

The best commercial variety is Montmorency, it is of good size and quality and is not too acidy.

Does cherry growing pay? Trees planted twenty feet each way give seventy fo the acre and at five years old should average five baskets to the tree; at ten years old they should average eight to ten baskets per tree, which gives 560 baskets to the acre. The average yearly price is 60 cents per eieven-quart basket, which gives a gross yield of \$336 per acre. It is profitable to grow cherries of the Morello or sour class.

class.

It is a good idea to clip cherries, they should not be touched by the hands, but handled by the stems. Pickers are apt to destroy a number of the fruit

apt to destroy a number of the fruit spurs.

The eleven-quart basket is too large, a flat box would be better or a smaller package. He does not like the basket for cherries.

The three best commercial cherries with them are Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello. The Olivet is a good late cherry and is, a good bearer.

Sour cherries are short lived and wounds made on them will not heal over readily.

There is a fly narrower than a house fly with a barred back, which produces the grub which attacks the late cherries and in ten days will destroy a whole crop. The more cherries you have the more you get the grub. We must not plant too many trees in a block, nor leave the cherries too long hanging on the trees.

Cherries cannot be grown profitably.

or red liquids of the commercial or concer. rated preparations. The material will kill the scale if used strong enough, even though it did not make a precipitation or mark upon the trees. The advantage of such a mark, howover, is that the same lets you see whether any spots were missed or not. I count this very important, and for this reason I recommend adding anywhere from five to ten pounds of lime to each fifty-gallon barrel of the diluted commercial spray liquid.

"The lime should be slaked in water to a creamy consistency and then strained through a good strainer into the spray liquid. It will then make a white mark on the trees, such as you have seen. No doubt the spraying where the trees appeared to be covered as with whitwash was done with the home-boiled lime-sulphur wash. This has an excess of lime and sediment, and is of value in acting as a marker for covering the bark. Where the trees are sprayed by others, when you can not be present to see the work done, it is very important that this marking substance be used, so that you can be sure that it was done thoroughly. Lack of thoroughness of application is the chief factor that has been against entirely successful results in spraying, especially in using the lime-sulphur wash, which is the best preparation that can be used in this state for scale insects."

To Make Dwarf Pears More Productive.

Dr. M. L. Humston, of Indiana, writes Green's Fruit Grower that a pear orchard planted six years ago, embracing a general list of leading kinds, has not borne so abundantly as the trees should, though he has secured some delicious pears. He asks how he should manage these trees to make them more productive, The trees blossom freely each season.

manage these trees to make them more productive. The trees blossom freely each season.

C. A. Green's reply: There are few people who cut back the new growth of each season on dwarf pear trees, and yet this cutting back of the new growth each year is necessary in order to make dwarf pear trees productive and to keep the trees low headed. If this cutting back of the new growth each season is not done the trees will grow high, and make standard trees, and are no longer dwarf except in name and in root. When growing so tall the trees are liable to blow over for the dwarf pear root is not so strong and wide spreading as the root of the standard pear trees. Another mistake may be made in making the soil too rich. Anything which induces a vigorous growth lessens the inclination of the tree to bear fruit abundantly, and yet I would not stop cultivation. Even with standard pear trees the new growth is cut back more than half by our best pear growers to produce fruitfulness, and to prevent the trees from growing too tall. Notice that this pruning to keep the trees low headed is practiced with nearly all fruit trees by men of the largest experience. If you see a peach orchard or an apple, plum or cherry orchard in which the trees are so high as to require a long ladder to reach the tops you may rest assured that there is something wrong in the management of that orchard.

Transplanting Young Trees.

The three best commercial cherries with them are Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello. The Olivet is a good late cherry and is a good bearer.

Sour cherries are short lived and wounds made on them will not heal over readily.

There is a fly narrower than a house fly with a barred back, which produces the grub which attacks the late cherries and in ten days will destroy a whole crop. The more cherries you have the more you get the grub. We must not plant too many trees in a block, nor leave the cherries too long hanging on the trees.

Cherries cannot be grown profitably at any great distance from large bodies of water.

Lime as a Marker in Spray Liquids.

The advantage of lime as a marker in spraying material was brought out in a letter received at the division of zoology of the Penna. Department of Agriculture from a Philadelphia woman, who has a summer home along the Delaware river. She had the fruit trees on the premises sprayed a few days before Christmas with a certain brand of commercial lime-suiphur solution and was surprised to find two or three days later that the trees showed no signs of making a trip in New Jersey she saw or trees that were coated with a white material. Therefore she wrote for an explanation to Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, who replied as follows:

"The leaving of no stain is a common result of spraying with one of the clear" should be clean and be freed in trees should be heeled in memediately unless they are considerably dried out, in which case they and the trees should be beried in damp ground for several days and then heeled in. To several days and then heeled in. To several days and then heeled in trees in fall for remaining over there in the source of the trees in fall for remaining over the robs in fall for remaining over the robs in fall for remaining over the chert with the tops should be everal days and then heeled in for the trees in fall for remaining voer the cotton of the tree



SPRAY ANYTHING—Potatoes, truck, strawberries, etc. 4 rows at a time, 20 acres a day, st class for tree spraying or whitewashing. Pump has brass ball valves, plunger, strainer, etc. essure produces vapor spray that prevents blight and rot and kills bugs. High wheel makes g easy. Horse hitch for hilly country. Spray arms can be adjusted to any width or height of restraight up for vineyard spraying. In field spraying it works automatically as you push it a tree spraying you operate the pump by hand. Brass shut-off saves liquid in stopping and tur gallon heavy galvanized steel tank coated on the inside with acid proof enamel to prevent on. Construction all steel makes it light, strong and durable. Cheap in price, 5 year guaraust this sensey with your against.

PAY US OUT OF THE EXTRA PROFIT



Hurst Horse Power Sprayer

is the strayer for the large growers of potatoes, fruit, vineyards, etc. "No tree too high, no field too big for this kind of sprayers." Simple in construction, powerful pressure, easy on man and horse. Is made for hard service. One-piece heavy angle iron frame, cypress wood tank 60 to 100 gallon, metal wheels. One or two horses. 5 year guarantee, trial costs you nothing.

HERE'S OUR OFFER

Let us send you one of these sprayers on trial WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE. We ask no note or bank deposit before trial and you are under no obligation to keep the sprayer if it is not satisfactory. Send in the attached coupon or a letter or post card stating which machine you are interested in and we'll send you FREE our catalog, spraying guide and SPECIAL FRUE OFFER for first in each locality this season. BE FIRST to write and save money.

WE PAY FREIGHT.

Fitz-All Barrel Sprayer

Fits any barrel or tank. High pressure, perfect agitation, easy to operate. Brass ball valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Automatic strainer cleaner. No "cup leathers or rubber" about any of our sprayers. Furnished plain, mounted on barrel, or on wheels as shown. 5 year gunrantee. It won't cost you "a cent" to try tin your orchard. Get one free. See below. Write to-day.

COUPON-Fill out and send to-day

This Coupon will not appear again.
H. L. HURST MFG. CO., 329 North St., Canton, O.
Send me your Catalog, Spraying Guide, and "special offer" on the sprayer marked with an X below.

below,Man-Power Potato & Orchard Sprayer,Horse-Power Potato & Orchard Sprayer,Fits-All Barrel Sprayer,

NAME



Now is the time to get after the scale—every calm day when it is warm enough to work outdoors, you will want to take your pump into the orchard and use every minute of daylight in
spraying your trees. You'll not want to lose any time—the days are short enough at best.
What kind of spray material will you use—the old-fashloned kind that takes hours to get ready,
or the new, modern, effective "Orchard Brand" that needs only mixing with cold water?

"Orchard Brand" Tested Spraying Materials

will save you money because they will save you time. In had cases of scale on apple and poar trees, "Orchard Brand" Solubie (i) penetrates fuzzy twics and rough bark, destroying every scale it touches. Soluble in cold water; one thorough application makes an effective treatment.

"Orchard Brand" Lime-Sulphur Solution is the best treatment for peach and plum trees. It is free from sediment and does not clog the nozzle nor corrode the working parts of the pump. "Orchard Brand" products cover every spraying need—come to you in handy-sized cans, kegs and barrels.

Our little Booklet B will help you to settle some troublesome problems connected with fruit-growing and gardening. We'll send a copy on request and tell you where to obtain our spray products.

THOMSEN CHEMICAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

You'll Want to Spray all Day Long Not Waste Half of it Getting Ready

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



"THE FRUIT GROWERS' FAVORITE PRUNING SAW"

made of the best steel with a 15 inch draw cut blade that will not pinch or bind and has a 7 or 3 ft. handle. It es time and labor and will pay for itself in one day. Every fruit grower will appreciate the value of this tool affect to using it. Price prepaid, \$1.00 east of Mississippi river. Address Fruit Growers' Saw Co., Scottsville, N.V.

S at ONE-HALF-City Seedsmen Prices!

different. It tells you facts, and why we can save you money, and give you a guaranteed SQUARE DEAL Just drop a postal today and see the difference in buying your seeds in country or city. FORREST SEED CO., Box 51 Cortland, N. Y.

SAVE MONEY ON FRUIT PLANTS!

Heaithy, northern-grown stock, which will produce money-making crops. STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CURRANT, GRAPE PLANTS, etc.

READ OUR CUARANTEE

Every plant we ship is guaranteed to be first-class and true to name, packed to reach you in good growing condition (by express), and please you, or your money back.

You can make big money growing good berries, but you cannot expect to grow good fruit by planting and replanting small, inferior stock.

Our plants are all grown on new ground (this being the first crop) and are large, heavy rooted and free from discase.

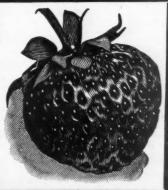
We srow them by the million on our own ground.

and free from disease.

Wegrow them by the million on our own ground and know what we are selling. That is why our business has nearly doubled every year for the past twenty-one years.

We can save you money on 100 plants or a car load. Our large illustrated catalogue is instructive and is free to all fruit growers. Write for it to-day.

O. A. D. BALDWIN (Box45), Bridgman, Mich.



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100 lbs. of an ordinary Fertilizer (testing 2-8-2)

FILLER 28 LBS

NITRATE OF SODA

ACID PHOSPHATE **56 LBS**

MURIATE OF POTASH 4 LBS.

Needs Sixteen Pounds of Muriate or Sulphate of

to make it a

If you prefer ready-mixed fertilizers, insist on having enough Potash in them to raise the crop as well as to raise the price.

Crops contain more than three times as much Potash

as phosphoric acid.

It was found years ago that the composition of the crop is not a sure guide to the most profitable fertilizer, but it does not take a very smart man to figure out that a balanced fertilizer should contain at least as much Potash as phosphoric acid. Insist on having it so.

Talk to your dealer and ask him to carry Potash in

stock or order it for you. It will pay you both, for

If you do not find the brand you want, make one by adding enough Potash to make it right.

To increase the Potash 5 per cent., add 10 pounds of Muriate or Sulphate of Potash to each 100 pounds of mixed fertilizer; to increase it 10 per cent., add 20 pounds.

POTASH PAYS

For particulars and prices write to

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Continental Building, Baltimore



SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Growing the Strawberry.

Growing the Strawberry.

Soils which will grow good crops of potatoes will usually grow good strawberries. A soil should be chosen, if possible, which does not bake naturally or which by thorough tillage may be brought into such good condition that it will not bake. It is difficult to keep the plantation free from weeds in soil that bakes, and it is also hard to conserve soil-moisture in a dry time.

Soil should be chosen, if possible, that has been prepared in a measure, by growing a crop of roots which have been heavily manured. After the roots or other crops have been removed in the autumn, the land should be stirred deeply, it being a good practice to use a subsoil plough after the ordinary kind for this purpose, says W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, in "Fruit Grower Market Gardener."

tawa, in "Fruit Grower Market Gardener."

Clover sod ploughed in the autumn is good, as the sod furnishes humus, but grass-sod land should be avoided as there is great danger of injury from the white grub. In the spring the soil should be brought into good tilth with the harrows and when it is thought best it may be ploughed beforehand.

The best fertilizer for strawberries is well-rotted barnyard manure, which should be used in large quantities. There need be little fear of using too much—thirty tons of well-rotted manure per acre being a fair application. It may be applied early in the spring before planting and thoroughly incorporated with the soil, or it may be used for a previous cultivated crop so as to get the soil clean and in the best condition for the strawberry plants. Fresh get the soil clean and in the best con-dition for the strawberry plants. Fresh get the soil clean and in the best condition for the strawberry plants. Fresh manure is not as satisfactory as rotted, for it may make the soil too loose, causing it to dry out quicker and make the conditions bad for newly-set plants. On heavy soils, fresh manure may be used with better results than on lighter soils, but as there are likely to be many weeds grow if green manure is used, rotted manure is preferable even on heavier soils. If fresh manure is used it will be better mixed with the soil by planting time, if it is applied in the previous autumn. Wood ashes are very useful for a top-pressing and from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre may be applied broadcast early in the spring when the land is being harrowed, the larger quantity being used for land which is poor in potash. An application of even twenty-five bushels per acre should give beneficial results. If barnyard manure cannot be obtained easily, nitrogen and humus may be added to the soil by

ploughing under clover, peas or some ether leguminous crop; potash, by using from 200 to 300 pounds per acre of muriate of potash if wood ashes cannot be obtained; phosphoric acid, by the use of ground bone, at the rate of from 200 to 300 pounds, per acre before planting. Nitrate of soda is also useful for furnishing nitrogen unless it can be obtained in a cheaper form, by the use of barnyard manure or leguminous crops. An application of 100 to 150 pounds nitrate of soda broadcast just before the flowers open in the spring, is sometimes flowers open in the spring, is sometimes desirable if the plants are not making vigorous growth.



Grape vine unpru

When to Prune Grape Vines.

When to Prune Grape Vines.

Carl Allen, of Michigan, asks the above question.—C. A. Green's reply: Grape vines should be pruned any time after the leaves have fallen in the fall and before the buds start to grow in the spring. Prune your grape vines at ence. The latest date for your state would be April. Most people leave on too much of last season's growth of the vines. More than three-fourths of the wood found on the vine before pruning should be removed. Cut back the canes so as to leave only short stubs, leaving three buds. It is not easy to tell how to prune vines and trees by letter. An illustration will tell better than words how to prune grape vines. vines



Grape vine pro

Strawberry Pests.—Many inquiries recently have been received concerning strawberry pests, and to these the Pennsylvania State Zoologist, H. A. Surface, replies, that the best general means of suppressing them lies in a novel method of summer treatment of the strawberry

plant, which many persons would hesitate to apply, but which they will find so effective that it will become a regular feature of their mode of culture after its benefits have been observed. This consists of nothing more nor less than mowing the strawberry leaves as low as possible shortly after the berries are picked, generally throwing these toare picked, generally throwing these to gether with a little straw between the rows, drying them quickly on a hot, sun shiny day, and then burning them at once. The strawy leaf rust and leaf spot are among the diseases that are very destructive and contagious. They spot are among the diseases that are very destructive and contagious. They can be partially prevented by the generous use of the bordeaux mixture, but the germs causing the leaf destruction remain in the old patch from one year to another. Also, the aphis and several other insect pests attack the leaves during the summer. It has been found that if the leaves are mowed closely on a warm, dry day, and slightly dried and mixed with just a little straw and then burned, the pests are practically all destroyed, and the plants themselves escape uninjured. Consequently this is the time of year to give such treatment. Good new runners will be formed at once; especially if a little commercial fertilizer or finely divided manure from the stable or poultry house be scattered over the roots of the old plants and these be cultivated in the regular manner. New leaves will yet be formed this season, and the plants will be put in good condition for bearing a much more abundant and a healthier crop next year than if the leaves had not be the plants. abundant and a healthier crop next year than if the leaves had not been burned Persons who doubt the efficiency of this treatment should mow the leaves of some of the plants, and see the results for themselves.

Successful Way of Grafting Grape Vines.

Vines.

Scions for grafting should be cut about February 1st. For making the scions take the best matured canes of the previous year's growth and put away in a cool, dry place, packed in moss, to keep dormant, says A. H. Carson, in "Better Fruit."

You can begin grafting the first of March, and if your scions are properly kept, i. e., dormant, you can graft until April 15th.

The scion for grafting should retain

The scion for grafting should retain three buds if short-pointed, two buds

In shaping the scion to be set in the stock, it is cut as we would cut an apple or pear scion; with a sharp knife cut your wedge well up past the lower bud, leaving the scion thicker on the bud side, so that the pressure of the stock when the scion is placed, will contact with the inner bark of the scion. The scion should be well shoved down in the cleft in the stock, so that the bud will be at least half an inch down from the top of the cut-off stock, setting the scion at a slight angle to the bark of the stock, and then contact of inner bark In shaping the scion to be set in the

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grape grape N. Y. a str wood a hea betwee make with Lucil with ing g of its the n hardy If

would which tive o ask fo a sub for th vine of Green

twelve people groun The s the p way, be pla plante expension of the puring be hoto keefield a The

well s tinue begins Late fruit, weath

The and the roculture weeds vator in the I thro

of scion and stock will be sure. The old vine to be grafted must be cut off six inches below the surface of the ground. inches below the surface of the ground. If stock is very large a thin sharp chisel with a broad blade is used to split the stock to admit the scion. The splitting of the stock need not be at the center, but one side where the grain of the wood runs straight. After scion is placed, use binding twine to tie round the stock, to press firmly stock to scion. Use no grafting wax, but bring the fine earth in over the stock and around the scion, firming it carefully. If scion after being placed should extend above the surface, mound up with fine earth so as to cover the scion about an inch.—C. A. Green's note: My neighbor makes ten out of twelve grape grafts grow, but he is an expert. It requires large experience to succeed.



The Lucile Grape.

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Box

Root-or 10c.

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RAL

The Lucile Grape.

The Lucile is the coming red market grape says a friend who is a large grape grower in Chautauqua county, N. Y. He says it is hardy and healthy, a strong robust grower that ripens its wood to the tips even when carrying a heavy load of fruit. It ripens early between Moore's Early and Worden and makes a handsome trio of our national colors, red, white and blue, and packed with Diamond and Worden grape. The Lucile is sweet comparing favorably with Wyoming Red in color. Its crowning glory is the size and compactness of its clusters. It is indispensable at the north where only extra early and hardy varieties succeed.

If readers of Green's Fruit Grower would like to test this new red grape, which is said to be remarkably productive of beautiful clusters of fruit, please ask for a vine when sending in \$1.00 for a subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for three years, and I will mail you a vine of the new Lucile red grape.—C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

Raspberry Culture.

Raspberry Culture.

Raspberry Culture.

Every farmer living within ten or twelve miles of a town of 1000 or more people can well afford the time and ground required to produce raspberries. The soil should be well pulverized, and the plants placed six feet apart each way, or if the land is scarce they may be planted as near as 3 x 6 feet. When planted close the cultivation is more expensive, for after the canes are grown it is more difficult to get among them. Having placed a plant, cover it an inch or more in the ground, and firm the earth thoroughly around it. During the first year the plants should be, hoed and cultivated often enough to keep down all weeds, and make the field as clean as if corn were planted. The second year, the crop if it sell well should pay all expenses connected with it. The cultivation should continue the second year until the fruit begins to set, when it should cease. Late cultivation not only injures the fruit, but is likely to induce growth that will winter-kill in the cold weather.

Raspberry Growing.

Raspberry Growing.

The rows are made six feet apart, and the plants set four feet apart in the row. During the first summer level culture is given between the rows, and weeds among the hills which the cultivator misses are cut out with the hoe. In the fall, with a light one-horse plow, I throw two shallow furrows to the rows, slightly overlapping. The following spring, soon after the weeds start, the ground is thoroughly har-

erowed, and then not disturbed till after the picking season. When the berry crop is all harvested, the old canes are removed and the new ones cut back to from three to three and one-half feet, leaving but three or four of the strongest to a hill. Every hill is staked and tied substantially. Then two hands with hoes go along, one on each side, and scrape the ridges back to the depressions left by the plow. This about destroys the weeds for the season, but the ground gets another harrowing to mellow the soil. Whatever fertilizer is used is applied in the fall, just before the ridging process is gone through. The following spring the laterals are shortened back pretty severely and the same routine of culture is followed. The life of a raspberry plant is about five years, after which it is rooted out to make room for its successor. rowed, and then not disturbed till after

Raspberry Notes.

Some people fail with raspberries because they do not secure the right soil in the first place, and second because they do not maintain fertility. After the roots are planted the canes that shoot up one year will produce fruit the next season. They should then, after bearing fruit, be cut out to give the new canes a chance to bear.

The crop of black raspberries depends on the new growth made this year. It is a surprising fact—one hardly to be relieved, but true—that not one man in five among farmers knows that a berry cane only bears once. I have seen men, otherwise quite intelligent, trimming up the old canes, thinking to get a second crop. Even growers of small fruits only half realize the fact, and leave the canes to grow as they will during the summer without pruning or any care.

Pruning Red Raspberries.—Canes of this season's growth of red raspberries need not be cut back during the growing season. Next spring early cut them back so that they will not stand higher than four feet. Black raspberries can be pruned in the same manner and at the same time, and yet many people nip back the canes of both red and black raspberries in July so that they branch out early and do not grow so high as to endanger their falling over.

The Cuthbert Red Raspberry.—I am convinced that Cuthbert resists both winter's cold and summer's heat and produces abundantly, far better than any other berry that equals it in size and flavor. I show my faith by my works, as I am setting it out more largely than all other varieties together, even renting land for the purpose. It is the best and most profitable red berry to plant in this section, and in plantations that I shall make, the Cuthbert will occupy about one-third of my ground. There is no berry that sells upon the Chattanooga market so readily. It is a remarkably strong and vigorous grower. Late autumn rains, succeeding a dry summer, will induce a second crop. This is unfortunate but is liable to occur with any red berry, and it means only a partial crop next year and perhaps no

New Raspberry.—To introduce a new fruit requires not only capital but experience, and facilities for advertising, which you do not possess. Most people who have a new variety of fruit expect too much in the way of profit from it. There are numerous varieties of new black-caps, and the variety must possess valuable characteristics to be worthy of introducing. Your berry being a peculiar shape would add to its value, I think. You should endeavor to get fruit growers and nurserymen to come to your place and see your berry, and give you testimonials as to its value. You should also mail samples of the fruit to leading nurserymen, so they can fruit to leading nurserymen, so they can see just what you have.

Raspberries.—The Kansas has proven the best black-cap for Mr. McIntyre. None of the black-cap varieties require protection in his locality but the experience of many other growers seems to point to the fact that it pays to cover all raspberries even if the canes are not injured in winter as more live buds come through where protected and the crop is usually enough better to pay for the extra expenses involved.

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Wilson's Phosphate Mills







Early Laying Hen.

There is a difference between early laying pullets and early maturing pullets. One can have early laying pullets. One can have early laying pullets by merely hatching out a little earlier in the spring; early maturing pullets are those which make a quicker growth than the rest of the flock. Whole flocks are yearly ruined by ignorance in forcing for early maturity at the cost of stamina and vigor, says J. R. Crossthwaithe, in "Farm and Orchard."

Then we have the precocious pullets. Pullets so unnaturally ahead of their sisters as to be almost classed as freaks. It is a great temptation to use these pullets for breeders on the strength of their forwardness and their egg yield during the first year's laying. Never

during the first year's laying. Never use such freaks as foundation stock for your future strain of layers. They during the first year's faying.

use such freaks as foundation stock
for your future strain of layers. They
may be all right for ordinary use in
the laying house but that is as far as
they should go. Their next place is the
market. These precoclous pullets should
be classed with the too-forward cockerels. A cockerel that is too precoclous
will generally be found to be a poor
specimen from which to breed. We
rever use as a breeder the cockerel
that has the appearance, both in actions
and looks, when three months old, of a
male bird fully and naturally developed.
But one has to have considerable
experience before he fully recognizes

and looks, when three months old, of a male bird fully and naturally developed. But one has to have considerable experience before he fully recognizes the vast importance of such a small matter. He will have a few years of up-hill fighting before he can pick out the birds that will prove best for his purpose if he is after eggs for practical purposes. With us the young cockerels, even more so than the pullets, are under daily supervision—are being looked over in every possible way. So particular are we in this respect that out of about one thousand males hatched last spring our approval was passed on only some seventy fine specimens. We have thought for a number of years that the rooster is not merely half the pen but that he is the real force behind a great strain of layers. This is one reason why we do not advocate trap nests. Without a proper selection of the cockerel or yearly male the tran nests are of little use, except selection of the cockerel or yearly male the trap nests are of little use, except to fill in any spare time you may have from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the evening.

In choosing the pullets for breeders the beginner will do well to note the size and strength of the pullets at the time they begin to lay and not lay too muck stress on the fact that she commenced earlier than the rest. Of course, if she is ahead of her sisters in size, vigor, shape, etc., in addition to her laying proclivities then use her as one of your best birds. The idea is, do not make the mistake of thinking that because she lays at four months instead of five that she is a choice bird. While such a one may not be fit for the breeding pen she will do all right for the ing pen she will do all right for t laying house, to be sold to market wh her useful period is over.

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LEWIS C. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

first winter's egg work. Some winters all grain and meals have been hopper fed. The grain has been where they could obtain all they needed without any trouble. Other winters we have tried feeding all grain in the litter with only the mash before them. No material difference was noticed in the egg yield in either case. The main thing about winter egg work is to have some choice pullets, vigorous and strong. Have them mature about October when the cold weather is just beginning. Once in full lay they will never stop until moulting time the following fall. first winter's egg work. Some winters

Poultry Pointers.

Poultry Pointers.

Poultrymen should remember that hens should always be kept busy searching for food, so that they may get sufficient exercise. The fowls should be sent to roost at night with full crops, and gotten off the roost in the morning to scratch in straw or leaves for grain during the day.

For winter egg production the best method is to imitate natural summer feeding.

feeding.

feeding.

Skimmed milk has been proved a valuable food for laying hens, according to experiments at the Virginia experi-

to experiments at the Virginia cape to experiment station.

The comb is not only an ornamental appendage to a fowl—it is also an index to health. The color of the comb indicates the condition of the fowl. If the comb is pale, covered with spots, or dark purplish in color, it is quite certain that the fowl is out of condition. A well conditioned fowl shows a bright red comb. Fowls with very large combs are nearly always good layers and in vigorous health. We would not buy a male bird with a small, pinched comb

are nearly always good layers and in vigorous health. We would not buy a male bird with a small, pinched comb but would choose one having a comb broad at the base, well set and of a size characteristic of the breed.

Fresh eggs in cold storage at thirty-four degrees Fahrenheit undergo little flow, charge for this temperature is size characteristic of the breed.

Fresh eggs in cold storage at thirtyfour degrees Fahrenheit undergo little
if any change, for this temperature is
sufficient to limit the activities and prevent the growth of the more common
bacteria. The problem of preserving
eggs by excluding air has brought forth
numerous methods. A series of tests
were recently made keeping the eggs
for about eight months in some twenty
different ways. Immersed in brine all
were unfit for use. Wrapped in paper
eighty per cent. were bad. Packed in
bran or coated with paraffin seventy
per cent. spoiled. Immersed in a solution of salicylic acid fifty per cent. only
were fit to use. Coated with shellac or
collodion forty per cent. were bad.
Packed in wood ashes twenty per cent.
spoiled. Coated with vaseline or immersed in a solution of water glass or
lime water all were good. From these
experiments, as well as many others, it
has been found that a solution of water
glass offers about the best method of
preserving eggs aside from cold storage.
Water glass is the common name for
potassium or sodium silicate and is obtained in the shops in the form of thick
liquid something like glycerin. One
part of this to nine of sterile water
makes a preserving fluid of the proper
strength. The eggs should be packed
in a clean, sweet vessel and the solution
poured over them until they are well
covered. Preserved in this way in a
cool place, they will keep for months
and often cannot be distinguished in appearance from the fresh article. It is
generally conceded that they lack the
flavor of new laid eggs but are in no
way inferior in nutritive value.

Eggs are Eggs.

The egg output of this country repre-

Eggs are Eggs.

Eggs are Eggs.

The egg output of this country represents a greater annual value than our production of gold or any other mineral, excepting only coal. Hence it is a serious matter that 5 per cent. of all eggs sent to market should be culled out as "dirties" and sold at a discount of at least 20 per cent. This causes a loss of 1 per cent. of the total value of the egg crop, says the "Saturday Evening Post."

The common trade name for cracked

The common trade name for cracked ggs is "checks." Those in which the The common trade name for cracket eggs is "checks." Those in which the fracture is not readily observable ar-called "blind checks." Handlers o such produce detect the latter by click ing the eggs together, or incidentally to





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90% Hatches

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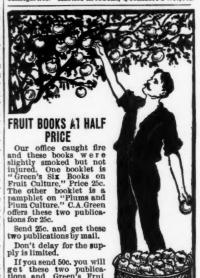


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reen's Fruit Grov Rochester, N. Y



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reggs.

The eggs handlers by a western produce house will ordinarily show from 4 to 7 per cent. of "checks." In further and the same eggs will suffer additional breakage equivalent to from 1 to 3 per cent. Eight per cent. from hen to market is stated by the department of agriculture to be a fair estimate for broken eggs. Such eggs are worth less profit on that basis would be \$1.40 per than "dirties." Probably they represent a loss of 2 per cent. of the total egg would swell the profit to \$2.80 on each hen.

There is no kind of egg, however, the most advanced description are

There is no kind of egg, however, that is a total loss. Even rotten eggs of the most advanced description are sold for a price to leather manufacturers. Those that are pretty bad, but still possible, are disposed of in large cities to pushcart dealers, at 5 cents a dozen wholesale—by whom they are retailed among the poor by the pint, liquid measure.

measure.

Badly broken eggs are thrown in with the rotten ones. Great quantities of stale eggs (known in the trade as seconds) are broken into cans holding thirty dozen each, frozen solid and kept in cold storage until wanted. Before being sold they are thawed. For "checks" and "dirties" there is always a good demand by cheap restaurants, bakers and boarding houses, which get them usually at about half price.

The Industrious Hen.

A statement by the agricultural de-partment shows that the income of the country from the hen and her products now amounts to \$625,000,000 a year. This reveals the fact that the poultry products of the country are worth more

products of the country are worth more than the wheat crop.

From December, 1908, to December, 1909, farm price of eggs ranged from 18 to 26 cents a dozen, while the price to the consumer fluctuated from 30 to 60 cents. There were produced in 1909 no less than 1,500,000,000 dozen eggs, which at 20 cents will represent a value to the farmers of \$300,000,000, a cost to the consumer of \$540,000,000.

Net profits per hen a year is figured at \$1.50. This, according to Wall street's standards, capitalized on a five per cent. income basis, would place a nominal value of \$30 on each hen. For 155,000,000,000 hens this would amount to \$4,500,000,000.

\$4,500,000,000

\$4,500,000,000.

That the American fowl can return a yield of five per cent. per annum on capitalization of \$4,500,000,000 appears nothing short of remarkable. The outstanding capital obligations of the railroads in 1907 were less than four times this amount, or \$16,082,146,683.

These interesting statistics point to the great value of the poultry papers and all agricultural publications paying attention to the poultry industry for advertisers, who by these publications can reach a very rich and prosperous class of consumers.

class of consumers.

Poultry Problems.

The coming of incubators and brooders was a boom for poultry culture on a large scale and a most helpful thing for the small breeder as well. No poultry appliance is more useful than

for the small breeder as well. No poultry appliance is more useful than the brooder, though they are reasonable in price. Every year the incubator and brooder business increases and sales multiply and every year new styles come out and improvement is made on the old standard machines, says J. H. Davis, in "Farm and Orchard."

Artificial incubation is as old as civilization. The Chinese practised it thousands of years ago. They used ovens and other devices, and there are accounts of eggs being incubated in manure as the heat giver. This last method was also practised in France before the advent of the "modern hen."

The incubator will never supplant the hen entirely, but it is a necessity in this hustling age. We could no more do without electricity in its many forms. The time will come when every family that raises fowls will have its incubator and brooder, the same as it has a washing machine. ing machine.

The Best Breed.

The Best Breed.

If a person thinks he has the best breed, he certainly has it—for himself. The breed that just suits a person is "the best" breed in my opinion. That is all there is to "the best" fowl question. The men who have made fame and fortune are the one breed men, but they may keep all the varieties of that breed. The person who is continually changing from one breed to another is never successful or satisfied.

I have had individual hens of the above breeds to lay 220, 230 and 240

the "candling" process. "Dents" are eggs a year, but my flocks did not near eggs whose shells have been pushed in make that record, and I do not believe without rupturing the lining membrane. there are many flocks anywhere that "Leakers" have lost part of their concan be depended upon to lay 200 per tents and are not only a loss themselves, but do damage by smearing other phenomenal layers, the average of the flocks in the United States being 100 monthly over the country over t

Drawn Poultry.—At one time there seemed to be a move compelling poultrymen to draw all fowls dressed for market. From the start it appeared to us a dangerous act, and it is gratifying to know that experiments have since proved that it is a very unwise act. Opening the body and removing the viscera undoubtedly exposes the internal surface to the air, which always contains micro-organisms, and thus invites decomposition.

The incision in a drawn fowl readily admits molds and germs of different kinds to the body, where they find ideal conditions for rapid multiplication. The cavity is dark, damp and not easily accessible, and frequently a drawn bird which outwardly appears all right, is really unfit for food.

which outwardly appears all right, is really unfit for food.

The city health office of Nashville, Tenn, made a test to determine whether poultry drawn and packed in ice would last longer than poultry undrawn and carried under the same conditions. A half-dozen drawn chickens and an equal number of chickens not drawn were placed on ice for some days and then examined. The result of the experiment showed that the poultry packed undrawn kept better, being in good condition, whereas, the drawn poultry had deteriorated materially—M. K. Boyer, in "American Cultivator."

Farm-Storing of Eggs

Farm-Storing of Eggs.

Farmers have not learned the art of keeping eggs, produced at low cost, and selling them when the prices are highest. It is a study which they may well follow with interest, for there is no reason why they should not reap the true benefit of their work, instead of the middlemen, says E. L. Vincent, in "Farm and Fireside."

We took the eggs fresh from the nests every day. When we were ready for our work we took a little good, pure lard in our hands, rubbing it well into the palms. Then we rolled one of the eggs carefully in our hands, taking pains to have every part of the shell well covered. Scattering a good layer of wheat bran in the bottom of a tight box, we followed with as many eggs as we could stand on end, the big end down. Then another layer of bran and enother of eggs and so on. Those eggs kept until the next winter and were as fresh and nice as they ever were. The another of eggs and so on. Those eggs kept until the next winter and were as fresh and nice as they ever were. The eggs should not touch each other when packed this way

For Eggs in Cold Weather.

For Eggs in Cold Weather.

The essentials to profitable egg production are a healthy flock of fowls possessing constitutional vigor, bred from a laying strain; proper housing and correct feeding. The best way to secure a laying strain on the farm is to select the hens of greatest vigor that naturally produce the most eggs during the winter, mate these hens with a good male, also from a laying strain, and then select only the best daughters from this mating, says the "American Cultivator."

Not enough importance is usually at-

Not enough importance is usually at-tached to the selection of laying hens. They must be properly cared for, if they are to lay well during both winter and summer. Houses must be kept sanitary are to lay well during both winter and summer. Houses must be kept sanitary and the fowls free from vermin. Care must be exercised to avoid their being chased by dogs or other animals, or unnecessarily frightened. Poultry houses must be well ventilated, and one or more windows should be opened every bright day, so that the house will not become warm during the day and grow cold again at night.

The Undefeated OLD

OVER 52,000 Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders were sold during the season of 1909. They averaged above 80% hatches everywhere. They won first, second and third prizes in the greatest hatching contest ever held in the world. Over 2000 contestants. No other incubator seemed to be near enough to make a showing or merit a mention. Incubators costing twice and three times as much services and three times as much services.

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costing twice and three times as much as Old Trusty should have made a mark of some kind.

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cally handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid of Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, grass, garden and flow or it to-day.

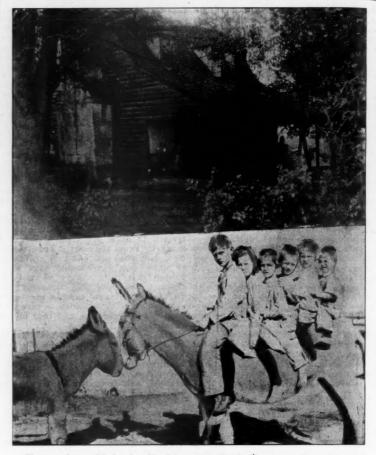
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Two of Harrison's Spring Dainties









stograph is that of an old style but attractive farm house, such as may be seen in many of Photograph sent by Geo. Alling. tograph sent us by W. F. Pierce of Colorado explains itself.

Picked Up in the Orchard.

An application of muriate of potash and fine ground bone in equal quanti-ties, say two pounds each to a tree in full bearing, will prove to be very bene-

Cowpeas are good to sow in a young orchard because they furnish plenty of nitrogen, but they do not supply potash or phosphorus and these are absolutely

essential.

We can always tell when nitrogen is needed in the orchard, because the lack of it shows in the slow growth of the trees. By the same token we can tell when there is too much nitrogen and not enough potash and phosphorus, by the prolific wood and leaf growth and the lack of fruit.

How can we expec' to take every year barrels of fruit from our orchards, which have been drawn from the soil, putting nothing back into the soil in place of them, and go on harvesting crops?

place of them, and go on harvesting crops?

Recently a farmer in a western state went to a bank to get his note renewed—the money was used to buy a reaper—and the banker asked him if his farm machinery was in the field where he had last used it. Upon the farmer's confession that he believed it was, the banker told him to go home and house his implements from the weather and then return to have his note renewed. Even at that, we would consider the loan doubtful.

In the home of the educated farmer are found the farm books, farm and daily papers and good magazines. Home is made more attractive when the inmates have an abundance of good reading and know what is going on in the outside world. It is not from such homes that the boys spend their winter evenings in the village stores, nor is it from such homes that the youth comes who is ruined by the attractions of city life.

The 1909 crop of fruit in the Grand

life.
The 1909 crop of fruit in the Grand Valley of Colorado, it is claimed, owes its existence to the dissipation of frost by artificial temperature. Some 300,000 smudge pots of many different types were used and these were kept going by a large army of volunteers. The temperature inside the fruit belt was lowered nearly 25 degrees and the sav-

by a large army of volunteers. The temperature inside the fruit belt was lowered nearly 25 degrees and the saving is estimated at \$300,000.

At Salina, Kansas, bees formed a hive between two houses and made 175 pounds of honey before they were disturbed. Three sheets of comb honey each about eleven feet long and three feet wide were cut from between the studdings.

Samples of apples raised near the Hatchtown reservoir site of the Utah State land board, in Garfield county, weighed more than three pounds each. A Washington state farmer whose wheat was blown down by a heavy storm, cut it with a mower, stacked it as ordinary hay and sold the lot at a net profit of \$75 per acre.

Some of the stories of apple crops that come from Oregon are too good to

Beware of the oily-voiced tree-agent. Buy of firms of known integrity. Don't buy of strangers.

Are the rabbits and mice skinning

your young trees?
Coal-tar cannot be beaten for keep-

ing out the peach-tree borer, but it will not kill him once he has become estab-

lished.

There is a vast difference between commercial orchards and family orchards. For the latter the variety should be greater to meet the tastes of the various members of the family.

Isn't it strange that men who never neglect a cow, or colt, or any other animal will pay a big price for a fruittree, stick it in the ground and never touch it again until it des? But they do.

do. Set raspberries eight feet apart and

trellis on two wires, the bottom being thirty inches from the ground.

Small fruit vines should always be so kept that they can easily be cultivated, says "Farm World."

Small Fruits That Paid.

Small Fruits That Paid.

We planted four rows of one-year-old gooseberry plants, 200 in a row, 800 plants in all. The rows were eight feet apart and plants five feet, says "Wallace's Farmer."

The first year the growth was remarkably good, and these 800 plants yielded the year after planted sixteen bushels of berries, or a little over one pint per plant.

The second year's growth was fairly good and the yield was 5070 quarts, or about six and one-third quarts per plant. Two selected plants yielded nine-teen quarts, picked in the presence of

plant. Two selected plants yielded nineteen quarts, picked in the presence of two noted fruit men of Indiana.

This year's crop brought \$316.90, something over 6 cents per quart. The expenses for picking, shipping and commission were \$85.70, leaving a net receipt of \$231.20 from one-third of an acre. The variety was the Champion, an Oregon production, now quite well known to Iowa nurserymen.

In the same tract alongside the goose-berries we planted eleven rows of raspberries, three rows of Cuthberts and cight rows of Blackcaps, mostly Souhegans. These eleven rows occupied nearly one and one-half acres. For experi-

gans. These eleven rows occupied nearly one and one-half acres. For experiment we set the plants a little out of the ordinary. After fitting the ground for planting we ran furrows with a two-horse plow as deep as we could. In these furrows the plants were set, and each time they were cultivated the soil was thrown back into the furrow, so at the end of the season the furrows were quite well filled. The plants made a good growth and the following year, the season being very favorable, we picked 1650 quarts from the 2200 plants, which brought an average of 11 cents per quart, or \$181.50.

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20,000 Gordon-Van Tine Hot-Bed Sash Red Cypress, \$169 3x6ft., 13-in. 6-in. Glass **Blind Mortised** Best Hot-Bed Equipment in America at 50% Saving in Cost—Satisfaction Guaranteed

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The use of Hot-Beds extends the growing season throughout the entire year. The owner of a Hot-Bed Bed green erly veget the non-user, and no investment pays bigger returns in both profit and pleasure was to tell you about the remirable improvements we have made in tell you about the remirable improvements we have made in Frames and Sub-Frames, which save time, trouble and complete for less money than retail should be proved ground and Sub-Frames for grader complete – for less money than retail dealers ask for common open sash.

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GORDON-VAN TINE CO. DAVENPORT, IOWA Hot-Bed Equipments and Building Materials

Management of Raspberries and Blackberries. A correspondent asked the Maine experiment station for information as to the time for pruning and transplanting raspberries and blackberries. In reply the following suggestions were made:

The ldeal treatment for raspberries and blackberries is to pinch them back at intervals during the summer and thus secure strong, sturdy bushes three and a half to four feet high, with laterals one to one and a half feet long, rather than to practice severe heading back after the plants have become long and 'leggy.' If, however, as is frequently the case even in the best managed gardens, the plants are at this season making vigorous growth which may not mature, they should always be practiced, may be done at any time devarence. Many frefer to cut back the bushes in the spring, after the extent of winter-killing is determined. Thinning the canes, which should always be practiced, may be done at any time during the season. In general, one-half or more of the young canes which appear should be cut out.

"Blackberry and raspberry bushes may be transplanted this fall if the work is done immediately, but terresults are usually obtained from spring, after the extent of winter-killings and the canes will harden before cold weather. Many be done at any time during the season. In general, one-half or more of the young canes which appear should be cut out.

"Blackberry and raspberry bushes may be transplanted this fall if the work is done immediately, but terresults are usually obtained from spring have a good place to groop peaches at the first plant and the canes will harden before cold weather. Many of the older coins.

The Peach King.

Down in the state of Georgia they on a row to a row or have peach or chards where you can walk a mile in a straight line and not the clivil war any one could go done on the same country and see nothing but corriging the same country and see nothing but corriging the turn of the United States with the possible exception of California.

This revolution in hort

young canes which appeared out out.

"Blackberry and raspberry bushes may be transplanted this fall if the work is done immediately, but better results are usually obtained from spring planting. Currants, on the other hand, have given rather better results from fall setting."

Biggest Farm on Earth.

Don Luis Terrazas, in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, is said to be the owner of the largest farm in the world. It is 150 miles north and south, by 200 miles east and west, and includes 8,000,000 acres of land. On its mountains and through its valleys there roam 1,000,000 head head of cattle, 700,000 sheep and 100,000 horses. The horsemen, herdsmen, shepherds and hunters number an army of 2000 men. This ranch is the only one in the world which maintains its own slaughtering and packing plant. Each year 150,000 head of cattle and 100,000 sheep are slaughtered, dressed and packed. There are five mammoth reservoirs on the farm, costing \$500,000, and 300 wells scattered over the estate, which cost another \$500,000. The proprietor is a scientific farmer, and raises every kind of grain in his fields.

His farmhouse is said to be the most magnificent one in the world, costing

His farmhouse is said to be the most His farmhouse is said to be the most magnificent one in the world, costing \$2,000,000 and capable of entertaining five hundred guests. The gardens are beautifully laid out and the stables are more magnificent than those of any earthly emperor: On the homestead alone are employed one hundred male servants. Don Luis was at one time governor of Chihuahua.

do you know when night is When the t(ea) is taken away.

Why is a person with his eyes closed like a poor schoolmaster? Because he keeps his pupils in darkness.

ing through Georgia he noticed the red clay soil.

He made up his mind that here would be a good place to grow peaches, although not a tree was in sight of the locality he visited nor were there any Jim,' said the other. What'll you take for fifty miles around. The land was cheap and he bought several hundred acres. Then he took two or three of the men from his New England orchard, put them on the place and planted the trees.

To-day he can count 350,000 trees in his southern orchard, to say nothing of those in Connecticut. Not merely carbonal are sent to the

trees.

To-day he can count 350,000 trees in his southern orchard, to say nothing of those in Connecticut. Not merely carloads but trainloads are sent to the northern market as a day's shipment in the season, while sometimes 300 negro laborers are picking, boxing and loading the fruit.

Peach growers from all over the country followed Mr. Hale to Georgia and other southern states, and orchards in the vicinity of his can be seen ranging from 10,000 to 200,000 trees, from which the harvest goes not only to the north but across the ocean to Europe.

Europe.

This is why the Connecticut Yankee is now called the peach king; he owns more trees of this variety than any other American and has made over \$1,000,000 in the last twenty years simply because he knows how to raise the fruit.

About Coins.

About Coins.

Coins, both ancient and modern, are of interest for many reasons besides their relations to commerce. Coins of banker brought suit and recovered in ancient and bygone times, particularly, serve to bring to us much that is interesting both in history and art. They have a peculiar individuality and frequently suggest to the student something of the religious ideas and the political systems of their day. By them, of an old apple tree that he was splitting up for firewood.

A Sturgeon banker has two pumpkins in a glass case he values at \$2000. Thirteen years ago the banker said he lent a farmer \$1000 with which to buy stock, says Kansas City "Star." The farmer of course gave his note. The borrower lost on the stock deal and had hard luck generally, so he couldn't pay the note. Later he went west, and after many years he made good again and returned to Sturgeon. The banker tried to collect his note, but it was outlawed by a lapse of thirteen years. One day the banker stopped at the man's farm and admired his fine pumpkins. The farmer made him a present of two large ones. A Sturgeon banker has two pumpkins

ones.

"I'll just credit these pumpkins on your old note," the banker said. "All right," the farmer said.

That revived the obligation. The banker brought suit and recovered in full for the note and interest.



Outfit No. 1 2 glazed Hot-Bed Sash, 3rd feet, 1%, 6-inch glass; 1 Cypress Frame for 2 sash; 1 Sub-Frame, all carefully \$11.90 crated for shipment.

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Outfit No. 2 Frame for 2 Sash; 1 Sub-Frame, all carefully \$12.00

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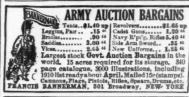
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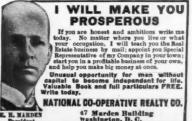
TRIM YOUR TREES FROM THE GROUND



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I



She re

It was the big Shanghai rooster with the wobbly red comb that was singing. His beautiful golden tenor voice rose above the gossipy clatter of the hensat the chicken show—like the clarion notes of a bugle on a frosty morning, on Cannon hill, says the "Spokesman Review"

Mr. Shanghai has," said Mrs. Leghorn to Mrs. Shanghai, the proud wife of the talented barnyard vocalist. "I didn't know that your husband drank, though," she continued, "until I heard

"Oh, he isn't what you'd call a real hard drinker," replied Mrs. Shanghai in a somewhat apologetic tone of voice. "All he ever does in the tipping line is to take a little old crow every morn-

is to take a little old crow every morning."

At which trite and quippish rejoinder both of the ladies giggled, for even old hens must have their little jokes.

At this juncture the fair conversationalists resumed both their featherstitching and their line of talk.

"Doesn't that young Mrs. Wyandotte make you sick?" asked Mrs. Leghorn. "She thinks just because sae laid an egg with a double yolk that she is the whole smear."

"Yes, and the next thing we know she will be trying to break into our set," was Mrs. Shanghai's comment. "The nerve of some women is fierce. And they do say that her husband—poor fellow—is very unhappy, too."

"Why, I hadn't heard that. Do tell me all about it."

"Oh, there ain't nothing much to tell, and you musn't for the world repeat it, but Mrs. Buff-Rock, her next door.

on, there and thomis much to ten, and you musn't for the world repeat it, but Mrs. Buff-Rock, her next door neighbor, tells me that she henpecks him something awful."

"Well, that must be what Mr. Buff-

Rock meant when he told Mr. Leghorn that his wife was always laying for

nim."
"Say, don't it beat all the way some
'olks that ain't no better than others
so strutting around?" mused Mrs.
Shanghai after a moment's pause.
'Why, not more than an hour ago I folks



"What Mrs. Cochin said to her emed to stick in her crop."

heard that stuck-up snob of a Mrs. Plymouth Rock tell Mrs. Partridge Cochin that her great-great-great-great grandfather's uncle by marriage on her mother's side came over with the Pilgrim Fathers on the Mayflower and was the very first rooster to land on Plymouth Rock, and that that was the way the family got its name."

"And what did Mrs. Cochin say?"

"Well, that's the funny part of it all. Her husband overheard the conversation, and he up and says to Mrs. Plymouth Rock:

"'Well, that's nothin' to get swelled up over. My wife can trace her an-cestry back to the Cochin that laid the egg that Christopher Columbus stood

on end.'
"It tickled me so that I cackled right out loud, and the way that Mrs. Plymouth Rock pulled in her comb after that was a caution. What Mr. Cochin said to her seemed to stick in her crop."
Whereupon Mr. Shanghai retired to the rear of his apartments, where he immediately busied himself with the last verse of his song, "Every Rooster is a Booster in —."

Seeing an Ex-President.

Hunting by Wholesale.—This picture is a burleque on the methods of hunting customary with the kings and nobles of Europe, as published in Jugend and the game are bred for slaughter, something affer the order depicted in the above picture. St. Hubert of the charge with an empty gun, when the charge with an empty gun the path of the charge with an empty gun, when the charge with an empty gun the

it. But he would try hard to get away first. But the leopard is extremely dangerous. If he had the lion's strength his quickness would make him terrible. As it is, he is on you almost before you have time to think. One of them got hold of one of our hunters by the neck. The beast was shot just in time. The buffalo is a tough customer, too. He starts with his head down.

"Meanwhile Dr. Allen was gathering in a collection of birds and small mammals which finally mounted up to seven hundred specimens," says Boston "Transcript." "Among the large birds were bustard, guinea fowl, vultures, the secretary bird—the kind that used, in the old geographies, to stand on one end of a snake and tug at the other end with his bill; and of smaller birds, starlings, crows, hawks, maribou storks and all sorts of parrots. It was by no means tame sport, this bird hunting, even in comparison with the lion and rhino hunt. It went on the principle of Jimmy Brown's boomerang. You remember Jimmy aimed steadily at the barn door and hit every cat in the neighborhood. While the hunter goes mooning at the tree tops, all sorts of interesting things rush out at him.

All the spoils taken by Dr. Smith and Dr. Allen go to the Agassiz museum. "It was not my first big hunting expedition," Dr. Smith explained. "So under the circumstances I did not feel like going out there to spend all that time without something to show for it."

The crated pelts and skeletons in the hold of a freighter somewhere between Boston and Mombasa, destined for academic housing, are what the hunters have to show for it—big game in a double sense; a game to make sportsmen worthy of their sport.

The Crank.

The Crank.

The complete crank is a kind of collector of causes, and it is difficult to discover the principle upon which he collects them. A new religion and underclothing and some insipid kind of diet are all the same to him, and he advocates them all with equal earnestness. He wants men to change their lives in every particular, and protests against all the ordinary usages of the world, both in great and in small things. He does not believe that there is any instinctive wisdom in mankind or any value in past tradition and experience. For him wisdom has only just appeared among men, and she has revealed herself to very few.

What makes most people look up to

What makes most people look up to a man is for him to look down upon them.

THE FRUIT GROWER'S OWN TOOL

Here's the Harrow for Cultivating between rows and among trees. Nothing like it for keeping down grass and weeds and keeping top soil finely pulverized. The

NAYLOR 2-in-1 HARROW

Is the greatest labor saver that ever wer into an orchard, because once over wits combination of spring and spike does more in the way of stirring and of harrow.

The spring teeth stir and cultivate at the spring

of harrow.

The spring teeth stir and cultivate—the spikes pulverize and level. You can use either or both at once, setting for shallow or deep work by a simple movement of the levers. For use after a rain to break up the moistree crust which forms, this implement is invaluable. It creates a perfect if mulch, conserves the moisture and maintains the best possible growing.

WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION

learn all about this great double-duty tool. You'll be interested in the spikes not only pulverize and level but support the frame, keep ing teeth from going too deep, and how the spring teeth not only cule ground but hold the spikes to their work; and how both can be raistantly above ground and the harrow "skidded" on its frame. Abseverything else, you'll be interested in the magnificent work it does as proven by the testimonials we will send you.

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y reputation and reliability.

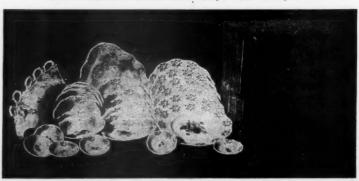
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The Celebrated Carrollton Ward

When the writer

visited the factory
where this celebrated ware was
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Notes From Green's Fruit Farm.



The upper part of this photograph is that of girls cking strawberries, delightful and interesting work, it you can get too much of it on a hot day. The wer photograph is gathering peaches in a New ork state orchard.

December work in the nursery has been along the lines usually followed at that time of year. Half a dozen or more of the extra hands were kept on after the general fall digging and packing had closed to help cover the strawberries, currant cuttings, gooseberry layers, roses, etc. This was no small job for there are about fifteen acres of strawberries and near a million cuttings lined out in rows for propagation. Light manure and clean straw was used for the strawberry beds and other common stock manure for the cuttings. The tools were gathered together and housed. It is surprising how the tools become scattered around during the summer months. The spades, tree diggers, shovels, forks, hoes, etc., were thoroughly cleaned with kerosene, oiled and stored away.

In the Woods.—Two good men used to axe and saw were sent to the woods to cut the cedars that were uprooted, dead or leaning, into eight and nine foot posts and to cut firewood for the "ranche." The ranche is the name of the building used by the transient help for sitting and sleeping rooms in the spring and fall. Some of the men who occupied these rooms last fall had been with us every season for eight to ten years.

The old horses were taken care of, taken to their winter quarters, a roomy yard for fine day and a shed for nights and stormy days and hay that will keep them in good order until we give them extra grain feed in late March preparatory for the spring work. Some of

extra grain feed in late March preparatory for the spring work. Some of these old fellows are past their prime several years but for single horse work in the nursery with the cultivator and plow they are all right, even better than young horses if the latter are at all fractious.

The inventory had to be made. Every tree and plant in the cellars, trenches and fields had to be counted and put in their grades. This was no small job. Then the supplies of lumber, packing material, burlap, rope, moss, etc., had to be accounted for and appraised as it were.

be accounted to were.

Box making is quite a consideration

From about December 10th un-Box making is quite a consideration with us from about December 10th until March 20th. We keep from two to four men busy making boxes of different lengths and sizes, 3500 to 5000 of these newly made boxes may be seen piled up any time after midwinter.

Workmen, storekeepers and others

piled up any time after midwinter.
Workmen, storekeepers and others
must necessarily reap some benefits on
account of the nursery plant. About
\$19,000 we found was paid out during
the twelve months of 1909, and another
\$5000 directly to producers locally for
parts of the feed, etc., used for horses
and certain supplies for farm and nursery.—E. H. Burson.

Laws of the Road. By the Editor.—
Do you know that there is a law in for use as an absorbent in dynamite noxious weeds in front of your farm home? This is a good law for if one farmer should allow pestiferous weeds to go to seed on the roadway along its farm line these seeds could not be prevented from getting a foothold on

other farms and thus extend over the entire township or county. There should be a law compelling farmers to cut out trees infested with peach yellows, black knot on plum trees, or blight on pear trees, and to compel the farmer to make an attempt at least to destroy pernicious insects such as scale, codling moth, curculio, etc. There is a law in this state against piling hay or stones along the road side, against leaving machinery along the road side, or wagons and other farm tools. The object of this is to prevent placing on the road sides objects which might under certain circumstances, or at night, tend to frighten a fractious horse. I knew of a point in the highway where a big rock has stood for fifty years a constant menace to drivers of high lifed horses, which always shy off frightfully on approaching this rock.

Many farmers consider the highway the proper place to dump old broken down reapers, mowers or threshing machines, which should be thrown on the dump heap and burned, if they are of no use, and the iron sold to the foundry, the bolts to be used for farm repairs. Do not forget that there is value in beauty. An artist will not sell me his beautiful painting for less than \$5000. The painting is valuable on account of its beauty. Your farm is likewise valuable as it is beautiful, and you cannot have a beautiful farm if the roadway leading to the house and other buildings is encumbered with rubbish and weeds. other farms and thus extend over the

Scraping the Rough Bark from Trees.—I am often asked whether trees are benefited by having the rough bark removed by hoe or other instrumen. The only gain in removing the rough bark from old apple trees is that many injurious insects are liable to harbor under the old bark and be ready to begin operations on the fruit of the trees the coming summer. But there is the further gain in the better appearance of the fruit trees after the rough bark has been removed. But in the south where the sun is sweltering hot the rough bark on the trees will serve as a protection. tection.

There is a tree called the shag bark hickory, the trunks and branches of which are covered with old bark, which which are covered with old bark, which gives the trees a peculiar appearance. I cannot think that these hickory nut trees would be benefited by having this rough bark removed. Whitewashing the trunks of trees is practiced by many orchardists but I cannot see any greatbenefit in this except that if sulphur is placed in the whitewash it may keep away the borer and possibly other insects such as the oyster shell bark louse, which is not a serious insect. It is often mistaken for the eggs of insects.

Danger of Fire.—Every building is in danger of burning. It is remarkable that there are not more buildings burned each year, but as it is the loss of fire in this country amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars each year. Matches, stoves and cigar and pipe smoking are often the causes of fire in buildings. Open fire places are not so safe as closed furnaces or stoves. No man should ever be allowed to enter a barn or stable with a lighted cigar or pipe. If he must use a lantern he should practice great caution. Many fires in the country are caused by tramps on by vicious boys. Tramps can be kept out by keeping the outbuildings locked.

by vicious boys. Tramps can be kept out by keeping the outbuildings locked.

Many buildings are destroyed by spontaneous combustion. Never allow olly rags or cloths to be stored about the buildings, for they will burst into flames, under slight provocation without the application of a match or torch.

out the application of a match or torch.

A Famine in Apple Trees.—At a recent meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, held at Rochester, N. Y., one of the questions up for discussion was the extraordinary demand for young apple trees for planting. It is stated that nurserymen will not be able to supply over 20% or one fifth of the apple trees demanded by orchardists for this spring's planting. It is claimed that other kinds of fruit trees are apt to be scarce and high in the years to come, owing to the scarcity of the seedling stocks in France where nearly all of the supply of American nurseries come from.

In Germany, sawdust is being ground.

In Germany, sawdust is being ground into flour in the same manner as grain for use as an absorbent in dynamite







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Professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the University of Minnesota

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This book covers the subject of Fruit Culture in a most thorough and practical manner. The great growth and wide specializing in fruit growing has led to the increase of troublesome pests. This subject is explained so carefully that a painstaking grower can quickly recognize the presence of these pests in their formation and check their injuries by applying the methods of extermination so minutely described in the chapters "Insects Injurious to Fruits."

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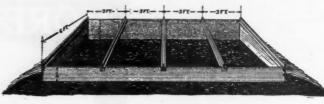
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HOT BEDS AND COLD FRAMES

From Government Bulletins.



me to carry the sash of a hotbed or cold fra

No. 2-Cross section of a temporary hotbed.

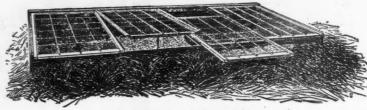


Fig. 3-Hotbed, sh

plants in the north is by means of a potbed, says "Fruitman and Gardener." The hotbed consists of an enclosure covered with sash and supplied with some of the heat, usually fermenting some of the heat, usually fermenting stable manure, to keep the plants warm and in a growing condition. As a rule, the hotbed should not be placed within the garden inclosure, but near some frequently used path or building where it can receive attention without interfering with other work. The hotbed should always face to the south, and the south side of either a dwelling, barn, tight board fence, hedge, or anything affording similar protection, will furnish a good location.

affording similar protection, will furnish a good location.

In the north the hotbed should be started in February or early in March, in order that such plants as the tomato and early cabbage may be well grown in time to plant in the open ground. But while the hotbed should be started in February or March it is well, where a permanent hotbed is wanted, to get it ready in the fall or early winter, before the ground is frozen too deeply.

A temporary hotbed, such as would ordinarily be employed on the farm, is easily constructed by the use of manure

easily constructed by the use of manure from the horse stable as a means of furnishing the heat. Select a well-drained location, where the bed will be sheltered, shake out the manure into a broad, flat heap, and thoroughly compact it by tramping. The manure heap should be two or four feet wide, eighteen to twenty-four inches deep when compacted, and of any desired length, according to the number of sash to be employed. The manure for hotbed purposes should contain sufficient litter, such as leaves or straw, to prevent its packing soggy, and should spring slightly when trodden upon. easily constructed by the use of manure

ly when trodden upon.

The illustrations in this issue will give our readers a better idea probably than words, of exactly what there is to

than words, of exactly what there is to do.

After the manure has been tramped and leveled, the frames to support the sash are placed in position facing toward the south. These frames are generally made to carry four standard hotbed sash. The front board should be about eight inches and the back about twelve. This gives the plants room to develop, and also sufficient fall to drain off the water. When the frame is in position upon the manure, the surface hotbed will appear as shown in figures 2 and 3. Three to five inches of good garden loam or specially prepared soil should be spread evenly over the area inclosed by the frame. Place the sash in position immediately and allow the bed to heat up. Do not plant any seeds in the bed until the temperature begins to subside, which will be in about three days after the sash are put in place. When the temperature has fallen to 85 or 90 degrees F. planting may be safely begun.

Permanent Hotbeds.

A permanent hotbed may be so constructed as to be heated either with fermenting manure, a stove, a brick flue, or by radiating pipes from the dwelling or greenhouse heating plant. For a permanent bed in which manure is to supply the heat a pit two to two and one-half feet in depth, according to

The common method of starting early the latitude in which the work is to be the latitude in which the work is to be done, should be provided. The sides and ends may be supported by a lining of plank supported by posts four feet apart, or, what is better still, a brick wall nine inches thick, as shown in Fig. 4, may be used. In either case the pit lining should come flush with the surface of the soil. The site for the pit should be on naturally well-drained land, and a tile drain from the bottom of the excavation should be provided to prevent water from accumulating in the pit and stopping the fermentation of the manure during the period the hotbed is in use.

Standard hotbed sash are three by six feet in size. The pit therefore, should

feet in size. The pit therefore, should be some multiple of three feet in length and the width should be the same as the length of the sash—six feet. The the length of the sash—six feet. The plank frame or the brickwork of the pit may be extended above the surface of the ground sufficiently to allow for placing the sash immediately upon these permanent structures, or a frame such as is described in connection with the construction of a temporary hotbed (Fig. 1) may be used. In the autumn the pit should be filled with leaves or straw and covered with loose boards or shutters to prevent it from becoming filled with snow and ice and in order that it may be ready for use order that it may be ready for use early in March.

Sash.

Hotbed sash should be constructed of white pine or of cypress, and the sash bars should run in one direction only and that lengthwise of the sash. The bars may be braced through the middle by a transverse bar placed through the long bars below the plane occupied by the glass. The two ends of the sash should be made of sound timber, three inches wide at the top and four inches wide at the bottom end, mortised to receive the ends of the sash bars, and with a tenon at the ends to pass through the side pieces, which should be two and one-half inches wide. Hotbed sash should be constructed inches wide

Care of Hotbed.

At the north, in addition to the glazed sash, board shutters, straw mats, or mats of burlap or carpet will be needed as an additional protection during cold nights. During bright days the hotbed will heat very quickly from the sunshine on the glass and it will be necessary to ventilate during the early morning by slightly raising the sash on the opposite side from the wind. Care should be taken in ventilating to protect the plants from a draft of cold air. Toward evening the sash should be closed in order that the bed may become sufficiently warm before nightfall.

Watering.

Hotbeds should be watered in the morning only, and then only on bright days. Watering at night is dangerous, as the operation necessitates the lifting of the sash and the loss of the accumulated heated air, and the water itself lowers the temperature of the soil so that in cold weather there is greatly increased danger to the plants from frost. Then, too, the excessive moisture resulting from dampening the leaves and confining them during the night provides congenial conditions for the development of mildew and the damping-off fungus. After watering, the bed should always be well ventilated to dry the foliage of the plants and the surface of the soil, to prevent the plants being lost by this damping-off fungus or mildew.

Cold Frames. of the sash and the loss of the ac

Cold frames are devices intended to protect plants from cold, without forc-ing them to growth. They differ from ing them to growth. They differ from hotbeds in that no artificial means of heating are employed. The cold frame in its simplest form consists of a frame constructed like the one described in the article on hotbeds.

Fireside Remarks of Uncle Bill.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. M. Lewis.

E. M. Lewis.

Hope and effort will make a fortune or man much quicker than knocking and growling.

The politician who talks reform will ear watching.

A good neighbor is a blessing that is allow appreciated.

He is a wise man who will suffer a

He is a wise man who will suffer a ss rather than get into a law suit. The boy who don't ask questions is o slow to ever amount to much.

o slow to ever amount to much. When the people send fewer lawyers congress and the legislatures they will have better laws.

will have better laws.

Hoping for success is a good thing; but hustling will bring quicker results.

If woman suffrage comes to pass there will be fame and fortune ahead for the inventor of a good pocket ice cream holder.

Many men are simply too lazy to be

bad.

When it comes to a neat, clean, easy job the Vice-President has us all beat to a standstill.

He is a wise office holder who knows when to quit.

A good Sunday-school is the corner stone of a good community.

Don't forget that your children are taking silent notes of what you do and say.

say.

If there was such a job created as

If there was such a job created as confidential adviser t congress there are a lot of men who would be looking for sudden calls to Washington.

A man with a million dollars is a very small potato in the eyes of the boy wearing a watch for the first time.

President Taft.—If I were advising young men as to their future profession I would say there are greater oppor-tunities in agriculture than in any other profession in our country. The farm-er's like takes him away from nervous exhaustion, that gambling prithat bustle and rapidity that men to their graves. Note—1 men to their graves. Note—will not make a farmer of Charley: he is simply talking. of his son,

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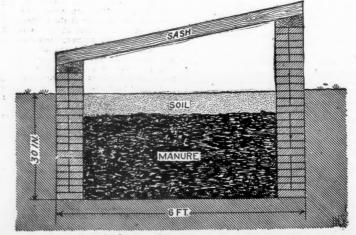


Fig. 4-Cross section of a permanent hotbed or pit.

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Nature Studies on the Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George F. Cole.

How little, when we seriously think of it, do we cultivate the habit of observation. Particularly so do farmers and those living in the country neglect this excellent art, and go about as those having ears but hear not and having eves see not

this excellent art, and go about as those having ears but hear not and having eyes see not.

So frequently do we hear persons speak of the advantages for nature study on the farm, but as a rule this means so little. How many people will take time to listen to the sharp tones and thrills of a cricket's voice, as he sings from his grass-plot on a warm summer evening? And how many, when called upon, can discern a single bird's song from a half dozen others in the grove?

I walk quietly through the fields today, the keen air of winter biting my cheek; I visit my old familiar haunts within the valley or once friendly woodlands, but now all are covered by the glimmering snow. A few ragweeds and other shriveled remains of last year's vegetation alone rear their wasted forms through the whitened crust. Among these, great flocks of snowbirds are hurrying continually hither and thither, eagerly searching for the ripened seeds which are practically their only food while the snow lies. Did you ever watch a flock of these birds, working away so industriously in the

minute.

Then comes the springtime, creeping on us somewhat unawares, and then how changed is the scene. Now the buds begin to swell, and first comes the bloom on the plum and peach, and then the cherry and apple. What a beautiful picture this makes where there are lots of trees. Breathes there a man with soul so dead as to have looked upon an orchard in full bloom without experiencing some emotion? I think not.

Perhaps when we next visit this orchard site the signs of the milder season may be still more advanced. There is a slight flutter in the crotch of you apple tree, and upon looking in that direction we behold the first robin's nest of the season. But what does that mean? It means that the severe weather of winter is over and that summer will soon be here. The robin is the most

doubtful warmth of a January sun? It friendly and sociable with man of the is a most interesting sight, for the coldects day in winter causes no apparant rest near the garden or on some shelt-lessening of their activity and cheerfulness.

The little speckled woodpecker is another interesting and faithful friend with the winter. He may be seen flittling carelessly about from branch to branch on the coldest days, looking for some delicate morsel of food beneath the clinging bark, and hammering away with his where in the orchard, our friend, the sharp bill probably a hundred times a minute.

Along the lane, perhaps, or some-ling bark, and hammering away with his where in the orchard, our friend, the sharp bill probably a hundred times a minute.

Then comes the springtime, creeping ing, and we conclude at once that his on us somewhat unawares, and then how changed is the scene. Now the sub again to swell, and first comes the bloom on the plum and peach, and which will go forth to gladen our then the cherry and apple. What a bloom on the plum and peach, and with with sequence of trees. Breathes there a man with soul so dead as to have looked the will go forth to gladen our then the cherry and apple. What a bust side as a fine family with soul so dead as to have looked the will go forth to gladen our the works hard at it. We see him not, where it is a slight flutter in the crotch of yon apple tree, and upon looking in that of the reson. But will be in danger of being of the season. But what does that mean? It means that the severe weather of winter is over and that summer will sign and extend below like a poke.

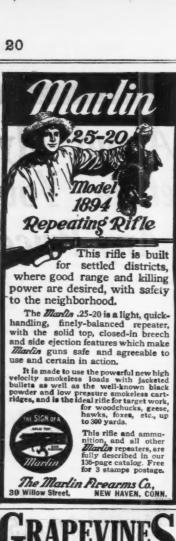
The robin is the most

It is alight flutter in the crotch of yon apple tree, and upon looking in that of the reached below like a poke.

The robin is the most

It is alight flutter in the crotch of yon apple tree, and upon looking in that of the reached below like a poke.

The robin is the most that summer will was a sperfect in every respect as any of the means. The means that the severe weather of the first





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Small Fruit Culture.

arles A. Green, Editor of Green's Fruit Grower, for "Ideal Homes Magazine."

There are few scenes more attractive than a garden of small fruit plants and vines. You will find but few such gardens intended for the family supply. You may find here and there a patch of strawberries or a few currant burghes or grapa vines but you do not bushes or grape vines, but you do not often find a well equipped small fruit garden

Such a garden, situated not far from Such a garden, situated not far from the home which is to be supplied, should contain four to six rows of strawberries, one row of black rasp-berries, two rows of red raspberries, one row of blackberries, a row of cur-rant, a row of gooseberry bushes, two rows of grape vines, assuming that the garden is to be a patch of ground about four rods souare. four rods square

The distance between the rows strawberries should be four feet; the black cap raspberries, six feet; the red raspberries, five feet; currants, six feet; gooseberries, five feet, and the

feet; gooseberries, five feet, and the grapes, ten feet.

Can you imagine anything more atractive to the home grounds than a little fruit garden like this, which will bring in a succession of delicious fruits from June to December? The fruiting season will commence with the strawberry, followed quickly by the red raspberry. Then the black raspberry, the currants, blackberry and gooseberries, followed by grapes.

I can imagine the owner of such a garden visiting it more often and with greater interest than his flower garden. All of these fruits are beautiful in blos-

greater interest than his flower garden. All of these fruits are beautiful in blossom, in fruit or foliage, and they give great promise continually of a bountiful supply of a healthful product for the home table, taking the place of pies, cakes and other pastries.

I can never forget Washington Irving's description of the country home of a newly married couple, to which the young husband invited his bachelor friend. The bride was not present in the house when the husband and his guest first entered. Later she was found half concealed by the bushes in the half concealed by the bushes in the fruit garden, gathering the delightful red berries, which rivaled the crimson of her cheeks. At the evening meal

fruit garden, gathering the delightful red berries, which rivaled the crimson of her cheeks. At the evening meal these berries, picked by the fair fingers of the bride, were served, making in all an attractive impression upon the mind of the bachelor friend.

I am often asked "which is the more profitable, small fruit culture or orcharding?" This is a difficult question to answer, but I confess that my opinion leans toward the small fruit, unless you are expecting to engage in orcharding on a very large scale.

There is this to be said about the small fruits, and that is, they come into bearing so much quicker than apple or pear trees, and thus they are far more desirable for the poor man who is beginning fruit culture. I call the strawberry the poor man's berry. When I started fruit growing I had but little money. The strawberry, coming into bearing the second year of my occupancy of the fruit farm, gave me a supply of much needed cash. The raspberry also comes into bearing early. The blackberry, currant, gooseberry and grape are a little later coming into fruiting, but they do not long delay.

I do not consider the question of soil a serious one in small fruit culture, since small fruits succeed in almost respective process.

a serious one in small fruit culture, since small fruits succeed in almost since small fruits succeed in almost every soil that will grow good crops of wheat and corn, but I advise you to avoid a low, wet soil, or a location on a very stiff, tenacious clay. Sandy soils are more easily cultivated than clayey loam. Such soils are usually not so rich and fertile, and thus need more manuring.

Best Season for Planting.

Best Season for Planting.

The best season for planting small fruits is spring, from April 1st to the latter part of May, but, with the exception of the strawberry, nearly all of the small fruits can be planted in the fall if protected from heaving by covering each plant or vine with a forkful of strawy manure or litter. Do not plant your small fruit garden until the soil, is thoroughly prepared and the

grass and weeds subdued. If planted in rows, as suggested, nearly all of the cultivation can be given with a one-horse cultivator.

If you think of growing fruits for revenue, intending to sell them from your wagons in your own neighborhood, which is far better than shipping by express and selling through commission houses, I advise you to grow all of the small fruits suggested in this article, and also the larger fruits, such as the apple, pear, plum and quince. Your patrons through the country will be pleased to be served with the various fruits and you will hold their patronage better, and succeed better in your business, if you can supply their wants as fully as possible through a long season. The same outfit which you will need in selling strawberries will be available in selling raspberries, blackberries, grapes, currants, and the larger fruits.

When I am asked to name my favor-

When I am asked to name my favorite of the small fruits I hesitate, for I am a lover of them all. But when I consider the peculiarities of the grape, I think I should have to choose it as my favorite, if I were compelled to make a choice

make a choice.

Think for a moment of the beauty of the grape vine. No matter how it is trained, whether tied to a stake driven in the ground, or to a trellis, or an arbor, or growing up into the branches of a tree, or over the porch, gables or cornices of a dwelling house, no matter how it is trained or where it is located it is always an object of beauty. How many barns, sheds and houses could be beautified in this way.

I can remember but one grape vine of my childhood days. That vine covered the entire southern side of a large barn. It was the Isabella grape; the Concord, Niagara and Diamond being unknown in those early days. Every year this vine was a thing of beauty and every year it was filled with beautiful clusters, with the exception of the years near the date when the barn was moved, when the old vine was broken off close to the ground. But the next year it sprang up and grew more vigorously than ever.

One reason why the grape is a desirable home fruit is that it offers an abundance of delicious fruit through a long season. Beginning with the Delaware, which ripens early in September, the succession is followed by the Worden, Diamond, Concord and Niagara. Unlike most other fruits, grapes can be left on the vine for weeks after the fruit is ripe without loss of flavor or shriveling; thus the grape furnishes a delicacy for the home from early September to January, if you will place a few clusters in a shallow box between layers of paper in a cool room, thus extending the season.

In keeping grapes through the winter months dip the stem end of each cluster in a small bottle of water, which kept the grapes plump and fresh for a long time. Commercial grape growers have no difficulty in keeping grapes successfully even later than midwinter, by packing in five or ten-pound baskets in a temperature nearly the freezing point. Extreme dampness or dryness must be avoided in keeping grapes.

Grapes are most easily grown of all fruits. They will succeed with or without cultivation; there is no place where they w

Recipe for Making Tattlers

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by D. S. Klinger.

Take a handful of the vine called runabout; the same quantity of the root called nimble-tongue; a sprig of 'the herb called back-bite, at either before or after dog days; a spoonful of don't-you-tell-it; six drackms of malice; a few drops of envy—which can be purchased in any quantity at the shop of Miss. you-tell-it; six drachms of malice; a few drops of envy—which can be purchased in any quantity at the shop of Miss Tabitha Teatable. Stir them well together and simmer fhem for half an hour over the fire of discontent, kindled with a little jealousy; then strain it through a rag of misconstruction; hang it upon a skein of street yarn; shake it occasionally for a few days and it is ready for use. Let a few drops be taken before walking out on the streets and the subject will be enabled to speak all manner of evil continually.

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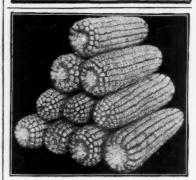
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W. C. Vogt and wife, and some of their pets.

W. G. Vogt and wife, and some of ther pets.

Green's Fruit Grower: I have been a reader of your Fruit Grower for several part of the country. The reason half of the country half of the reason of the country half is the country near as possible, and and the country half is the country near as possible in their country near as possi

can't raise a few berries and vegetables, etc., for at least their own use. There is always a prosperous neighbor near by who does it. Then find many sell their products at a low price and about midwinter buy again and paying nearly double the price. The failure often comes with many because the only object the farmer has in view is to get rich instead of comfort and happiness. It don't require much experience to point out a prosperous farmer no matter how small his house or farm.

From my two years' experience in Conn., I see no reason if a man studies his local markets, climates, soil and other conditions, why he can't at least make a comfortable living for himself and family. He has every advantage over the city man, but don't seem to realize this fact. The city man pays dear for the same pleasures the farmer gets free of charge.

I found in visiting many farmers they usually talk about the fine clothes the city man wears. You should remember you can't live on nice clothes. No reason why a farmer can't have a nice suit for Sundays and other special occasions. Surely he don't expect to wear a Sunday suit 'th a high hat while weeding the garden or plowing. Then the sight of this might scare the eow while milking. Many of our city men are only half dressed while working, look in some of the large steel plants and mines, etc. Half of the farmers wish they were in the city and more than half of the city men wish they were in the city and more than half of the city men wish they were in the city and more than half of the city men wish they were in the city and more than half of the farmers' children, why not let them raise some pet stock, such as rabbits, pigeons, poultry and small fruits, and let them keep the money when they sell any of this and they will feel satisfied with a few dollars of their own.

I tell you, dear reader, that farm life is the only natural one to live, even if you are poor.

But you can't make it comfortable if you go to town every morning and you don't return until sundown.—W. C. Vogt, N.

The Bittern (Botaurus lentiginosus).

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Leon Aderson.

Most people who lives in the country know the bitterns or stakedrivers. They are birds of the wilds, avoiding man as much as possible. The bittern is about two feet long from tip to tip. It is of a brownish color with black markings on the wings, back and breast. The eyes are yellow, legs greenish, and the beak is also greenish color. The bittern build their nests in marshes out of the reach of man. The nest is of reeds, built in shallow water. The eggs are greenish brown. There are three or four eggs, which are layed in the months of May or June.

The young are nearly naked when hatched. A more comical sight is not to be had than a nest of young bittern, snapping their tiny beaks and ticking like so many grandfather clocks as you approach the nest.

When the young bittern are three weeks old they are able to run and dodge to perfection. The bittern feed at dusk and as you walk along near a marsh, in summer it is not unusual to hear the occasional honk of a bittern as he rises from his feed in alarm, or to hear him calling to his friends in a coarse "punkerlunk," oft repeated. Bitterns are killed in large numbers by ignorant farmers because they are sometimes seen on the wheat or corn field. Their food is frogs, fish, grasshoppers and occasionally a field mouse for dessert. Farmers, spare the bittern. He is your friend.

Sum Sayings.

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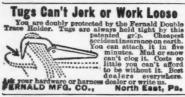
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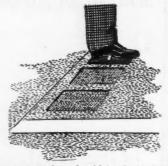
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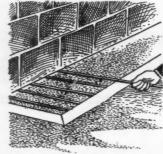


How to Make a Vegetable Garden.

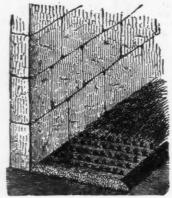
Plant Beds.—Where a fence or wall facing east or north or between these points is available, this is a good place for plant beds for raising seedlings, says H. J. Rumsey, in "Australian Magazine." The land to a width of from



two to four feet should be drained and trenched and the surface soil sifted and improved. If the soil is inclined to clay or heavy loam, a mixture of sand and well decayed organic matter will make it more suitable; if sandy, it will require more organic matter and will be improved with an admixture of a little light loam. When this is well be improved with an admixture of a little light loam. When this is well mixed and levelled off, small beds may be made by pressing a small board about eight inches to twelve inches square (as per illustration) to the depth of its thickness in the soil. The seeds should be scattered lightly in the depression made, and again pressed and short manure scattered lightly over it



to the level of the soil. All water that is applied should be poured on the manure, not on exposed soil to dry out again, and good soakings several days apart are better than a daily sprinkling. The next illustration represents the drills being made for sowing seeds by



pressing a rod into the prepared beds. and the next shows the border a the first bed of plants have come border after and thinned, and and been thinned, and a second lot mulched with manure. Miniature glasshouses or cold-frames may be made by using flower pots with a sheet of glass to cover them to keep in the moisture and absorb the heat from the sun. This may be turned into a hotbed by plunging it up to the rim into a fermenting manure heap or putting it indoors near the stove.

Truck Gardening a Science.

Truck Gardening a Science.
With the single exception of the Chinese, who through long centuries of congestion have learned the intensive methods almost to perfection, perhaps the French are the most skillful gardeners of this kind in the world. There are not a few of them around Paris who have been known to get as a total income from a single acre \$6000 a year; but ordinarily the income from that much land is about \$1500, and the average annual profit of the gardener is age annual profit of the gardener is \$1000, says the "Pathfinder." That is a fact which ought to make a good many teachers, ministers, and even docmany teachers, ministers, and even doc-tors and lawyers open their eyes and stop to think; for there are many in those professions who cannot have it to say that every year they make a thousand clear from their practice. But the French gardener knows his business thoroughly; ancestry has bestowed a oroughly; ancestry has bestowed a Most of us are in great luck by not on on him in that for generations begetting what we deserve in this life.

fore him the fathers have followed the work of gardening, and the best methods of intensive horticulture have been handed down from father to son for 200 years or more. Within a radius

work of gardening, and the best methods of intensive horticulture have been handed down from father to son for 200 years or more. Within a radius of ten miles around Paris there are perhaps 2000 gardens, which are paragons of the horticulturist's art. Nor are these gardens large, either, the biggest one having not more than four acres in it, and the smallest is but a quarter of an acre have come crops that would startle the American gardener who has many acres at his command.

These gardens are called "marais" gardens, because they are where once the marais or marshes of the Seine were. But some 150 years ago these marshes were drained in order that the rich soil which had been lying idle under them for untold ages might be put to practical use. They have the advantage of being well protected either by the old walls of ruined fortresses or walls built especially for the purpose, these latter running up to a height varying from eight to fifteen feet on the north and east, and in this way the garden has more advantages than many a one which is unprotected in a warmer clime.

The idea of just a crop or two does not make an appeal to the average French gardener. He must have from four to seven or he is a long ways from being satisfied. They must all come from the same soil, and the gardener has no other charm in his work than the facts that he has learned from his forebears and a few more which he has worked out himself.

These French gardeners do not just fling their seed into the soil and leave them to grow. They plant and then do everything they can to hasten that

These French gardeners do not just fling their seed into the soil and leave them to grow. They plant and then do everything they can to hasten that growing along. They make a science of their work, and that they succeed may be judged from the results.

Better Farming Demanded.

Better Farming Demanded.

"I doubt if any country in the world excels the United States in natural fertility of soil, or has a more favorable general climate; but, with our careless, uninformed methods of seed selection, fertilization and cultivation, our farms produce an annual yield of less than fourteen bushels of wheat per acre, as compared with thirty-two in England, twenty-eight in Germany, thirty-four in The Netherlands, and twenty in France, says President Brown, of the N. Y. Central R. R.

"Potatoes, with wheat and corn, are a food staple of the por man. Germany with an arable area of less than some of our largest states, produces more than seven times the number of bushels of potatoes that are produced in all the states.

states.

the states.

"If the converging lines of production and consumption in the United States continue to approach each other as they have during the past ten years, before the middle of the decade upon which we have just entered has been reached, the last vessel boarded with the agricultural products of this country will have left our shores, the exporting grain elevators in our seaboard cities will stand empty, and this great nation like those of the Old World, will be looking for a place to buy the necesbe looking for a place to buy the neces

saries of life.
"There is no alternative—ner acre increase production per acre by more intelligent methods, or we must face the relentless, certain day when we shall not produce food enough to supply our own necessities."

Protest Against New Woman.

Protest Against New Woman.

Dr. Arabella Kenealy, of the Royal College of Physicians, Dublin, has taken up the cudgels in earnest against the twentieth century woman. Besides asserting that athletics are making women ugly she says that modern life is robbing the world of good mothers. She attaches the utmost importance to this, on the theory that the transmission of type is from father to daughter. Therefore, she reasons, the race is what its mothers are. "The mothers of the world's great scientists," writes Dr. Kenealy, "have been women characterized by a passionate love for truth. Is it greater to have been Newton and evolve out of the genius of the brain the conception of the law of gravitation, or to have been the mother of Newton, who evolved out of her genius of motherhood and her passionate ideal of truth a child whose faculties were so nobly high? Comparisons being odious, it is sufficient to realize that in the great vital differences between men and women each has its appointed purpose, and to realize also that the modern trend which seeks by similarity of education and avocation to train out these vital and essential differences means disaster to the race.—N. Y. "Press."



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The upper photograph is that of an enormous head of cabbage weighing 17 pounds, sent us by Mr. Book ingham. The lower part shows a large consignmen of hogs ready for shipment.

Farmers as Business Men.

Farmers as Business Men.

Should the making of the census of 1910 be conducted strictly along the broad lines already marked out for it, one of the incidental results will be to establish a course of practical business training for farmers which promises large and substantial benefits. One fault of many, perhaps of a majority, of our farmers is that they do little or no bookkeeping. As a rule, the farmer who sits down to reckon up the results of his year's work has to base his calculations upon facts drawn from memory or from records which are incomplete as well as unbusinesslike and untrustworthy, says the New York "Evening Mail."

The government, through the me-

"Evening Mail."

The government, through the mechanism of the census bureau, seeks to abolish this slipshod system of farm accounting and persuade farmers to replace it with definite business forms like those used in other extensive enterprises. The change, it is pointed out, would be vaulable not only to the farmer himself, but to the government. The farmer who at the end of the season is unable to present a clear, comprehensive statement of the year's work, setting forth in detail the financial operations of his industry, is not a successful farmer in the broad sense of the term, no matter how abundant his crops, herds and other ventures. His affairs lack the careful, methodical accounting which he expects of the bank in which he deposits his money, and which he requires of the men he elects to offices at the county seat. He would immediately and properly withdraw his funds from a bank incapable of making a clearer statement of its financial operations for the year than he could make of his own.

The government wants the farmer to exercise a practical business supervision over his own affairs, and to that end it has asked him to be ready in 1910 to give the census takers certain definite information based upon written records kept by himself with reference to his cperations in 1909. He will be asked for a statement of the acreage, yield, and selling price of all crops harvested this year, together with the value of his live stock, dairy products, poultry, eggs, fruit, etc. In addition he will be called upon for an inventory of all live stock, poultry, and bees on hand April 15, 1910. The government will ask how much money he paid out for fertilizers in 1909; how much he paid for farm labor; what amount he paid for hay, grain or other articles not raised on the farm but purchased for feed for domestic animals and poultry; what acreage he planted for each staple in 1909, and what acreage he intends to pla

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upon to supply to the census takers next year. What is desired is a fuller and more accurate accounting of the country's agricultural enterprise than has ever been obtained, and while its preparation will involve a vast amount of labor, it will be worth ten times the cost. It will encourage farmers to adopt practicel business methods in managing cost. It will encourage farmers to adopt practical business methods in managing their own affairs, and the result will be greater economy in productive operations. On the other hand, government reports of agricultural enterprise based on such information will possess a far greater value than those of to-day. The farmer, having become a capitalist and business man, must, for his own interests, adopt practical business methods, and the government proposes to show him how.

Ministerial Anecdotes.

Ministerial Anecdotes.

When the late Rev. Moses Hallock of Plainfield heard a person making use of profane language, he was accustomed to reprove him, by saying to him in his meek way: "You use language that it would not be proper for me to repeat." His character was held by all in such estimation, that for a person to say of another, "I would believe him as soon as I would Mr. Hallock," was regarded as the highest indorsement for his truthfulness.

as the highest indorsement for his truthfulness.

Mr. Hallock was a merciful man, and he was merciful to his beast. On one occasion, having driven his horse up a hill on a trot, his conscience smote him, and getting out of his wagon, he went back to the foot of the hill, and ran up himself, thus getting all out of breath. The experiment convinced him that he had been too hard on his horse, and he resolved that he would never be guilty of doing so again.

Some one having said to Mr. Hallock that his salary was too small, not more than half enough; he replied that it was all right, he was only half a minister.

A young clergyman who thought that he was a much abused man, went to a father in the ministry with his troubles, telling him how much he was persecuted.

father in the ministry with his troubles, telling him how much he was persecuted. The good old man proved a "miserable comforter." He said to his young friend: "Some men are born to be persecuted, and I think it very likely that you are one of them."

A certain maiden lady who did not wish to be thought farther on in life than she really was, was somewhat intrusive with her pastor. She had an unusual scent for old sermons. Her pastor having preached one on a certain Sabbath, she gave him a hint of it, and asked him how many years it was since he had preached it before. "Just twentynine years," was the reply. He was not troubled by her about old sermons any more.

more.

In the neighborhood of Boston once lived two elergymen, one of whom was remarkable for his dry humor, and the other for his prolixity. The former meeting the latter, asked him to preach for him at his "Preparatory Lecture." The latter replied he could not, as he was busy writing a sermon on the "Golden Calf." "That's just the thing," was the rejoinder, "come and give us a fore-quarter of it."

Gun That Reloads Itself.

Gun That Reloads Itself.

It is curious that crudities still appear in the weapons which the geniuses of centuries have labored to perfect and that our eye should be opened at this late day to almost ludicrous imperfections in our most cherished killing machine, the rifle. Yet it is only a few years since the smoke of black powder was done away with and comparatively a matter of days since young Mr. Maxim produced his sound choking, flame suppressing device. And now comes news from Sweden that an inventor there has found means at last to stop the kick which has made sore shoulders from the time the first blunderbuss was discharged, and has constructed a weapon that will drop men so fast that a single marksman may dispose of a regiment in an hour, says "Technical World."

Eleven hundred and twenty-five shots to the hour from a gun that is carried in the hand and fired from the shoulder is a high record. If that gun is smokeless and kickless, it is convenient to handle and but little trouble to operate. Swedish Mr. Sjogren has made a distinct subtraction from the demerits of the rifle from the standpoint of the user, for his new gun has made this record and has the new feature. And the weapon has already taken rank with the most approved and will doubtless become a part of the armament of many of the world's armies.

"Some of these farmers don't know how to handle their properties."

"Some of these farmers don't know how to handle their properties."
"Think not?"
"I know it. Half of these abandoned farms furnish ideal surroundings for golf links."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Other Cream Separators

Merely Discarded - Abandoned

De Laval Inventions

It is interesting and instructive to know that nearly, if not quite, every cream separator that has ever been made, and certainly all that are being made cream separator that has ever been made, and certainly all that are being made at this time, are merely copies or imitations of some type of construction originally invented or developed by the De Laval Company, and either not used by it because of something more practical or else discarded and abandoned in the course of De Laval progress and utilization of later improvements.

As earlier patents have expired some of their features have one after another been taken up by different imitators, so that at all times, as is the case to-day, every separator made in the United States or elsewhere in the world, willies some type of construction originally owned and developed by the

utilizes some type of construction originally owned and developed by the De Laval Company, though some of them have never been commercially used by the De Laval Company because of their inferiority to other types of construction used by it.

The De Laval Company has always been forging ahead, with its many years of experience and the best experts and mechanics the whole world affords in its employ, so that before any expiring patent might permit the use of any feature of construction by imitators the De Laval Company had already gone so much beyond that type of construction that it was then old and out-of-date in the modern De Laval machines.

All cream separator inventions by others have been of immaterial details or variations, upon which patents have been taken, if at all, more for the sake

or variations, upon which patents have been taken, it at all, more for the sake of the name than by reason of any real value or usefulness attaching to them. The first practical continuous flow centrifugal Cream Separator was the invention of Dr. Gustaf de Laval in 1878, the American patent application being filed July 31, 1879, and issuing as Letters Patent No. 247,804 October 4, 1881.

This was the original Cream Separator—of the "Hollow" or empty bowl type—and it has been followed from year to year by the various steps of cream separator improvement and development, all De Laval made or owned inventions the American patent applications being filed and letters patent issued as tions, the American patent applications being filed and letters patent issued as

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Bevel Gear" type; applica-tion filed October 2, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 356,990 February 1, 1887.
The original hand Cream Separator of the "Spur Gear" type; application

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Spur Gear" type; application filed January 17, 1887, issuing as Letters Patent No. 368,328 August 16, 1887.

The original Steam Turbine-driven Cream Separator; application filed December 8, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 379,690 March 20, 1888.

The original "Tubular" shaped "hollow" bowl Cream Separator; application filed April 19, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 372,788 November 3, 1889.

The original "Disc" bowl Cream Separator; application filed May 12,

1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original vertical curved or interlocking "Blade" Cream Separator bowl, covered likewise by the application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original "Bottom Feed" Cream Separator bowl; application filed

July 24, 1889, issuing as Letters Patent No. 445,066 January 20, 1891.

The original "Suspended" bowl Cream Separator; application filed August

21, 1893, issuing as Letters Patent No. 512,203 January 2, 1894.

The original "Star" or "Pineapple Cone" shaped series of cylinders

Cream Separator bowl; application filed August 24, 1893, issuing as Letters

Cream Separator bowl; application filed August 24, 1093, Issuing as Letters Patent No. 521,722 June 19, 1894.

The original "Curved Disc" Cream Separator bowl; application filed January 18, 1905, issuing as Letters Patent No. 892,999 July 14, 1908.

The original "Split-Wing" Tubular Shaft Cream Separator bowl; application filed April 29, 1898, issuing as Letters Patent No. 640,358 January 2, 1900—which invention, with a series of later improvements, is the type of bowl construction used in the De Laval machines of to-day, and still covered by protecting patents which prevent its appropriation by would-be competitors.

The patents thus enumerated are but a few of the more important of the

more than 500 original Cream Separator patents owned, controlled and developed by the De Laval Company during its thirty years of creation and development of the Cream Separator industry throughout the world. They are recited because they show in the most illustrative and conclusive manner possible

De Laval originality and leadership from 1878 to the present day.

In addition to these patent-protected features, the De Laval machines have within two years been mechanically re-designed and re-constructed in every part, from top to bottom, so that the new and improved line of De Laval machines are to-day, even more than at any past period, fully ten years in advance of any other examples are to-day.

vance of any other cream separator made.

These are the Rock-of-Gibraltar-like separator facts against which the mere "word claims" of would-be competitors fade away like the mists of night before the rays of the morning sun.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK

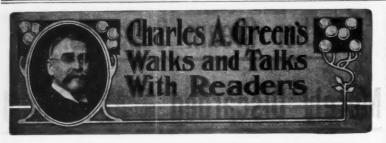
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1910.

Where are the nuts we gathered last October? Let us not forget to crack them these cold winter nights.

Where do the flies hide that climb about my window on the sunny days of winter'

The woods are gaunt and ragged in winter and yet possessed of great beauty.

The bright foliage of autumn lasts but a few days but the verdure of spring continues for a long season.

I wonder if the birds that left us last fall are dreaming of their nesting places in our northern homes?

Bare trees which have sighed and obbed during long winter months will whisper lovingly in June.

Get money. You will need a little of it but not so much as you think, for life is short.

The dollar is mighty yet not so important, not so valuable as peace omind and contentment.

Wordsworth says that minds that have nothing to confer find little to per-

Which is the greater, the eye, the ear the tongue? The tongue is greater for mischief.

The morning sunshine falling upon distant fields and beating in at your window while you are at breakfast is a benediction.

The grape vines on the trellis near my window covered with snow give no evidence of having borne rich purple clusters the past summer.

Is it wicked to rob the bees of their so industriously gathered answers my friend, for they gather more that they need.

Under the frozen earth, under the banks of snow, lie the crocus, hyacinth, tulip bulbs, the daffodils, paeonies ready to burst up through the earth's crust after the first April shower.

Lemon juice sweetened with honey is Lemon juice sweetened with honey is a healthful and delicious dish, as is also lemonade made with lemon and sweet-ened with honey, writes W. H. Mills, an old subscriber of Green's Fruit

Coal Ashes as a Fertilizer.—While coal ashes have not been considered of much value as a fertilizer, I would be very glad to get a quantity of them if they cost nothing more than the drawing of the ashes a few miles and spread upon the soil. I have found that coal ashes have a loosening effect upon clayey soils and I consider them helpful to all soils. They seem to hold moisture. In almost all coal stoves a little wood is used, therefore some potash gets in the ashes through the wood thus burned. But there are other reasons, which cannot be explained at

Where are the butterflies of last go to the dead letter office each year owing to the fact that they are not addressed plainly or are defectively addressed. Be careful to write your name and address plainly if nothing more.

Soon floods and frosts will cease and ammer will be here.

If the plants, vines and trees are not ll sleeping to-day it is their fault.

Wild Cherries.—The cherry you mention as springing up from the roots of old cherry trees cannot be named. It is simply a wild form of the hardy sour cherry. Such trees grow wild all over and thousands of them can be seen in all parts of the country, but they are of no value as compared with Early Richmond, English Morello and Montmorency, etc. But all these sour cherries are slower growers than the sweet morency, etc. But all these sour cher-ries are slower growers than the sweet varieties and are not so inclined to grow tall. But any trees inclined to grow tall can be kept lower down near the ground by cutting off the tops of the be kept lower down near the und by cutting off the tops of the growth each year.

There is no sweet cherry so hardy as the sour cherry. Where the thermometer is apt to go below 20 degrees below zero, I recommend planting the sour cherries in preference to the sweet cherry and will bear the earliest of any that I know of. It originated in Canada where the winters are severe.

smith, of Vermont, asks questions which C. A. Green answers as follows: Vermont Orchard.-Mrs. which C. A. Green answers as follows: It is possible to improve your old orchard which now bears some scrubby apples, providing the apples are improved and desirable varieties. The trees should be pruned and sprayed and the soil cultivated and enriched. But if the trees are seedling trees I would not bother with them. You can learn from the success of apple trees in your locality whether you are in an apple growing section or not. I would not advise planting apple trees were apple orchards not a success. erchards not a success

nards not a success.

would not advise you to attempt
make a cranberry bog out of your
amp land. It requires a large outlay make a cranberry vamp land. of money and wide experience to ceed with cranberries. I advise all be-ginners in fruit growing to start in a moderate way and learn by experience as they enlarge their planting.

Chip Manure.—A lady subscriber a for information about chip manure. C. A. Green's reply: Chips and saw-dust cannot be regarded as fertilizers. dust cannot be regarded as fertilizers. They do not enrich the soil, but if either chips or sawdust are thrown around trees or vines they will keep the soil moist and furnish a desirable mulch. I prefer chips for a mulch rather than sawdust. In clearing out an old woodshed we often find an accumulation of chips, sawdust and hen's menure and this mixture is called chip. anure, and this mixture is called chip

manure, and this mixture is called chip manure.

The article you refer to was on unleached ashes and not on unbleached. Unleached ashes are wood ashes that have not been leached, that is the lye has not been taken out for the making of soap and other purposes. Unleached wood ashes as a fertilizer are worth five to ten times as much as leached wood ashes. One difficulty in buying wood ashes by the carload from Canada or other localities by professional dealers other localities by professional dealers is that it is difficult to tell whether part all of the ashes are leached or un-

little wood is used, therefore some potash gets in the ashes through the wood thus burned. But there are other reasons, which cannot be explained at present, why coal ashes may be applied to the soil with advantage.

Write Plainly.—When you sit down to renew your subscription, or to write something for publication, take time to write plainly. Every day I find letters on my desk which I cannot read. I are above the point grafted or budded, doubt if the persons who wrote these letters could themselves read them a week after they were written. Do not write with a pencil. Make every letter plain. Hundreds of thousands of letters tree is budded, and most trees are Mr. C. H. Robinson in planting young

budded, there will be a slight crook or bend near the ground at the point where the bud was inserted. If the shoot, the new growth, is at or above this bend or crook it is evident that the tree formed by the new shoot will be the variety desired. All you have to do is to cut off the dead portion and allow simply one shoot to form the tree. You do not say whether your tree is peach, apple or plum.

Labor not a Curse.—Among the early races of man labor was a curse. In those early days men were enslaved and those early days men were enslaved and compelled to bear terrible burdens. Slaves built the pyramids and hundreds of thousands of them perished at their work. Thus in the Bible and in early literature labor is mentioned as a curse. But in this twentieth century, when labor receives higher wages than ever before in the history of the world, when the laborer is free and no longer a slave, when he can dress and live as well as his more favored brethren, labor is a blessing. We are all, both rich and poor, better for having work to do. I visited our prisons years ago when every prison was a factory, and every prisoner prison was a factory, and every prisoner was engaged in some useful work. Then the prisoners were contented and happy. I visited these same prisons later, when, for political reasons, labor had been abolished from prison and I found the prisoners unhappy and dis-contented and almost crazed for the lack of employment,

were no work for us to do we If there were no work for us to do we should be inclined to become demented or vicious. If the work you are doing is not congenial, if you do not feel that it is a blessing, try to make it a blessing. If your life is wisely planned you should be happy in your work. The more good your work accomplishes for humanity the more happy you will be in your work.

When Will the Trees Bear Fruit Again we are asked this question by Mr. F. E. White. Some varieties of apple F. E. White. Some varieties of apple bear fruit the first year or two after planting. Some varieties bear fruit in bear fruit the first year or two after planting. Some varieties bear fruit in the nursery rows before they are dug. Those early bearing varieties are generally of slower growth, such as Yellow Transparent, Fameuse and King. Other apples like the Spy may not bear fruit until twelve or eighteen years old. Much also depends upon the character of the soil. If the soil is very fertile and the trees are growing rapidly they will not bear fruit so quickly as though planted in poorer soil. Peach trees in New York state should begin to bear fruit the second or third year after planting, bearing their largest crop the fifth or sixth year. The plum and cherry do sixth year. not bear fruit quite so early as the peach but earlier than the apple after planting.

You can make no mistake in planting Baldwin, Hubbardston, York Imperial, Spy, and King for winter apples, and Yellow Transparent, Fanny and Red Astrachan for summer varieties, and Duchess for late summer or fall. Apple trees can be planted when one year, two year or three years old. In the west orchardists are planting more largely of one year old apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, etc., rather than from older trees. Do not fail to plant some of the smaller fruits and just learn how profitable they are. You can make no mistake in planting

The Bural Church.

The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America has started out on a crusade intended to educate the minister of the rural church and his officers to an appreciation of scientific agriculture, co-operation of scientific agriculture, co-operation among farmers, to the uplifting of social rural life, and for better serving farm industry and the rural community. It will be thus seen that Green's Fruit Grower is right along the line of a reform movement. Heretofore the rural pastor has not deemed it necessary to have any knowledge of farming or fruit growing, or to have anything to say on those important subjects. These good men have in the past been contented to point the way to heaven, ignoring the more practical every day affairs of rural more practical every day affairs of rural life. life. But our lives are so complicated, so mixed with every day affairs it is not best to attempt to interest men, women and children in spiritual affairs to the entire neglect of the material, that is encouragement for the housewife's hard work in the kitchen, and for the husband in his struggles to get a living, and to educate his children on a run down or heavily mortgaged farm.

How important it is that rural people should know each other and should have social intercourse, coming together at least once a week to shake hands and talk over affairs of mutual interest. I best to attempt to interest men, women

talk over affairs of mutual interest. do not see how anyone can enjoy ru do not see how anyone can enjoy rural interested in fruit growing. life, unless he makes friends with his Will you favor me with a prompt neighbors and extends this friendly feel- renewal?—C. A. Green.

ing to a circuit of several miles about his farm.

The rural preacher cannot be a success unless he makes vigorous efforts towards interesting the young people of his community, whether her because the second of the community whether her because the second of the community whether her because the second of the community whether her because the second of the second towards interesting the young people of his community, whether they are members of his church or not. He should realize the necessity of these people having a good time, and should manage for frequent social gatherings of the young. He should try to be himself one of the young people although he may be advanced in years. He should not feel that his dignity is lowered by joining the games and amusements of the young. He should not be too strict or too hasty to condemn the forms of amusements of young people.

New Cleared Land for Vines

Mr. O. J. Spahn, of New York, about to clear up a wooded side hill intending to plant thereon four hundre grape vines next spring and asks advice. He proposes to use iron p ing for trellis posts. C. A. Green's reply: Subscribers Green's Fruit Grower often write

Green's me that they are planning to clear up land partly covered with underbrush, or timber, with the idea of planting thereson fruit trees, berry plants or grapes vines. Sometimes I fear that these good friends do not realize how big a job they are undertaking, or how much the cost will be per acre to clear up such land. My experience is that in many instances you could buy land for less price per acre than it will cost you to up-root, the stumps, dig out the underbrush and the rocks and subdue the soil. Be sure never to plant on such new soil until it is thoroughly subdued. You could not safely dig out the stumps and brush this winter and plant the ground next spring. You would certainly have to cultivate the soil one season in order to subdue it, for there are the roots of wild brambles of every kind that will spring up the first year.

I never can forget a large field in Michigan which I inspected several years ago. The owner thought he had subdued the young growth of timber and hastily planted it to apple trees. But the land was not subdued. The young timber trees, beech, maple and basswood, sprang up in every direction and when I saw the field you could me that they are planning to clear land partly covered with underbrush,

basswood, sprang up in every direction and when I saw the field you could scarcely find the apple trees which had been overgrown by the wild forest growth that sprang up on every side.

And yet in spite of this I am continually hearing of woodlands being cleared up and being planted to

through the spite of this ram co-tinually hearing of woodlands being cleared up and being planted orchards and vineyards successfully. Iron piping about as large as yo wrist, that is four inch piping, set of and one-half foot in the ground, at held firmly in place by filling in thole, around the pipe with Portlat cement one part and sand or gray four parts, will make a good support for grape trellis.

In the hereafter the man encountered a singular group of animals—two or three beavers, an otter and some seals, all shivering, though the climate, to say the least of it, was mild.

"We were skinned for your wife's furs!" they explained, civilly upon observing the perplaity.

serving his perplexity

He started and broke into a loud laugh. "So was I!" quoth he, and them; and thenceforth they w

wandered

Important Notice to Subscribers

on together .- "Puck."

With this issue of Green's With this issue of Green's Fruit Grower many subscriptions expire. With the next issue we begin a new year. Each year we put a big cross at the head of this space to indicate that possibly your subscription needs renewing thus invite subscription needs renewing, thus invit-ing you to give the same prompt attention.

Those of our subscribers who have subscribed for three years or whose subscription was renewed during the summer months, need not be troubled on seeing this cross at the head of this article for it is not intended for them. Do not forget that we offer Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00 and that if you will send us two new subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you Green's Fruit Grower one year for your kindness and trouble and will mail to each of the two subscribers C. A.

scribers at we you Green's Fruit Grower one your kindness and trouble and will mail to each of the two subscribers C. A. Green's book telling "How He Made the Old Farm Pay."

Green's Fruit Grower is the oldest publication of its kind, the one best known and the one having the largest number of subscribers of any publication of its kind in the world. Our C. A. Green has been its editor for nearly thirty years. It should be worth and is worth ten times its cost to every one interested in fruit growing.

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How to Invest Money.—In reply to Mr. E. Space, of New York, I will say that the bends of townships are considered safe investments but I prefer town bonds as near home as possible, and in my own state. You can learn about the bonds by writing the county clerk in the town where the bonds are spring, that issued.

which soon after was absorbed and disappeared.

I have a cousin who has been afflicted many years by the uniting or growing together of the bones of the joints of the legs, arms and neck so that he is helpless, arms and neck so that he is helpless, and requires an attendant constantly. The attendant was one fine day wheeling my cousin through the streets of Detroit in a wheel chair. He left the wheel chair for a moment to enter a store. During his absence the wheel chair started to roll down the sidewalk, running off the curb, and throwing the helpless occupant face forward on the stony pavement. He struck on his forehead and his face was soon covered with blood. But the accident was fortunate for it loosened the adhering hones of his neck so that he could move his head much more readily than formerly. His physician had desired to bring about this change in the neck but hesitated to do so fearing that he might break the neck and cause death.

rapid growers and need heading back each year more than'the sour cherries.

Do Not Delay Sending Us Your Subscription to Green's Fruit Grower.

This publication has made a big effort to be of service to you. Will you do us a service at this time? We greatly desire that you should be prompt in renewing your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower.

Fruit Grower. By doing this without delay you will be conferring a special favor which will be greatly appreciated by our editor and his numerous workers. This is a season of great stress in the offices of all publications. This is especially so with Green's Fruit Grower which has so many subscribers distributed over a wide extent of country. Will you kindly favor us by renewing your subscription without delay?

You can do us a further favor by speaking a good word for this magazine to your neighbors and friends.

Walks and Talks Continued.

What Wall He Do With It?—There is in this world a vast army of men and women struggling for success. Success for the means money getting. In order to get this money they must suffer privation, must strain every nerve, must sacrifice health, comfort and pleasure.

Supposing they succeed. Supposing after a hard scramble they climb the perilous, steep rocky cliff and wearled, torn and broken down, they finally clamber up the pinnacle and reach the height of their ambition.

What then? What will they do with this wealth that they have secured? Few people reach this pinnacle of success until they are aged, until life has lost much of its charm, until they reach the period of life when large sums of money bring but little reward.

After reaching this high pinnacle, after hard struggling, after many privations, here they are on the eminence of success, scarcely knowing what they are to do with themselves and their wealth when they get there.

It does not require a large sum of money to make a man and woman happy and contented. To possess large sum of money is a burden. In order to care for this money, one must constantly have the thought of money on the mind. If it is in banks the banks may fall. If they possess bonds and stocks disaster may overtake them. If they engage in business panics may come, or other adverse tides which bring disaster.

But it is the duty of everyone to provide for old age, to look for expenses. But let us not be so anxious as to mar our pleasures of to-day for the wealth of to-morrow.

How to Invest Money.—In reply to Mr. E. Space, of New York, I will say

would have been if there were no such large trusts.

We can all see the benefits of large railroad corporations by means of which we can travel long distances without changing cars and at low rates. Freight is now shipped by railroad cheaper than ever before in the history of the world. There are great trusts manufacturing matches, photographic equipments, etc. There are great meat trusts, sugar trusts, mining and land and timber trusts and yet there is no serious oppression.

The Young Cherry Orchard.

Mr. E. Space, of New York, I will say that the bends of townships are considered safe investments but I prefer town bonds as near home as possible, and in my own state. You can learn about the bonds by writing the county clerk in the town where the bonds are issued.

One of the best ways to invest mone is to loan it on farms, always insisting on a first mortgage. Be careful that the mortgage is not for more than one half of the value of the farm.

I consider the bonds of the U. S. Steel Company a safe investment bearing 5% interest. I have invested a little money in the preferred stock of the U. S. Steel Co. It is a great corporation and is well managed.

Do not loan money to neighbors and friends. I know of no reputation more undesirable than that of being an accommodating man in making loans to help people out of trouble. A man came to me yesterday with tears in his eyes scarcely knowing which way to turn. He had loaned money to a friend. The friend would not pay and this man was seriously embarrassed as he needed the money in his own business.

The person who borrows money of you on bond and mortgage on a farm should be required to have a search made of the records of the county should be seen the starch to see that there is no other lien, and that the borrower's itile is good and unclouded and that here are no back taxes.

Lucky Accidents.—My neighbor had a tumor on his abdomen which coin index to increase in size and caused himself and his family great anxiety. It was thought that he would have to undergo a surgical operation in order to have the tumor removed. One day his team became frightened and ran away, overturning the wagon. My neighbor was thrown under the overturned wagon and dragged some distance on his stomach. On recovering consciousness it was discovered that the accident resulted in nothing worse than himself and his family great anxiety. It was thought hat he would have to undergo a surgical operation in order to have the tumor removed. One day his team became frightened and ran away, overtu

Stock Up with Fresh Soda Crackers

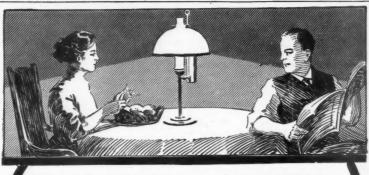
Instead of getting a large package of loose soda crackers that soon grow stale-stock your pantry with small tight packages containing

Uneeda **Biscuit**

Fresh soda crackers every time you eat—the last as fresh as the first—because they are placed in moisture proof packages the moment they leave the oven.

(Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



"Let's Not Buy Another Thing Till We Put the Fences Right"

THE far-sighted farmer will say that when temptations arise to let the ready money go for some luxury. The luxury is an expense; the good fence is an investment—a producer. A farmer is losing money fast until he has his farm fenced off into a sufficient number of fields to permit of the proper rotation of crops and the most advantageous pasturing of stock.

The fields of a farm are like the rooms in a hotel—the more rooms or fields, the more revenue.

or fields, the more revenue.

AMERICAN FENCE Made of Hard, Stiff Wire of Honest Quality

of Honest Quality
is an investment that brings the most returns for the money paid out. It is made of
a quality of wire drawn expressly for woven-wire-fence purposes by the largest manufacturers of wire in the world. Galvanized by latest improved processes, the best
that the skill and experience of years has taught. Built on the elastic hinged-joint
(patented) principle, which effectually protects the stay or upright wires from breaking under hard usage.

F. BAACKES, V. P. & G. S. A.

American Steel & Wire Co.

ICAGO NEW YORK DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

NOTE.—Dealers everywhere. See the one in your fown and have him show you the different designs and give prices. Also get from him booklet entitled, "HOW TO BUILD A CHEAP CONCRETE FENCE POST," furnished free for the asking.



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Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver .- Proverbs

Instead of throwing away the un-sealed envelopes that bring circulars, cut off the gummed strips and save them. They will serve a hundred house-

of silk petticoats and hang them up-side down. They will retain their fresh-ness longer, wear longer and look much

Cold water soothes the pain of an sudden inflammation of the eye; he water will help a dull pain, and a weak solution of boric acid is always goo

made by mixing a pound of finely minced shelled almonds with two eggs,

To save grease when frying dough-nuts, put half a teaspoonful of ginger

"It was only a seed that fell,
A downy and tiny seed;
And few that saw it could tell
What an evil and pestilent wed
would spring from that little sphere,
With power to spread at the root
Till it choked out all blossoms of cheer,
And cut off all promise of fruit."

Milk will remove India ink from carpet. It should be applied several times and immediately wiped off until the stain is gone.

aspoonful of vanilla

grease when hot

cupful of confectioner's sugar, and

hangers inside the bottom ruffles

I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to steady suffer;

would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
would be brave, for there is much to dare.

would be friend of all—the foe, the friendless;
I would be friend of all—the foe, the friendless;
I would be jiving and forget the gift; would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up, laugh, and love, and lift.

—Howard Arnold Walter.

—Somethousewives.

To make a candle burn low for sick room use, put salt around the wick under the flame. It will give a soft, steady light and will burn all night.

Remove the scale from palms by washing them in water to which has been added a few drops of cedar oil. If the scale is not all gone in a week, wash them again.

Pecan sandwiches always win popularity. Cut even slices of graham or rye bread, butter, lay on halves of shelled pecan nuts, salt slightly and serve.

"A Word to the Wise."

By Louise M. Laughton. Little owlet in the glen I'm ashamed of you; You are ungrammatical ou are ungrammatical In speaking as you do. ou should say, "To whom; to whom!"

"To who! To who!" nall friend, Miss Katy-did, be green, 'tis true, May be green, 'tis true, But you never hear her say "Katy do! She do!"

How to Use the Apple.

Frozen Apple.—Season, cooked and strained apple with sugar and spice, beat until mixture is light and smooth, freeze the same as ice cream. One cup of cream to each pint of apples may be whipped in before freezing.

Apple Water-Lee—To one quart of Delicious sandwiches for the after-noon are made of raisins and nuts chopped together very fine, moistened with a little whipped cream and sea-soned with a little salt.

may be whipped in before freezing.

Apple Water-Ice.—To one quart of stewed apples allow 1½ pints of simple syrup and the juice of two lemons. Stew the apples without the sugar, allow them to cool, press them through a sieve, mix with syrup and lemon juice and freez

soned with a little salt.

In making a fruit cake, pour half the batter in the pan before adding the fruit; then the fruit will not be found all at the bottom of the cake, as is too often the way.

To clean silver, apply kerosene with either a brush or soft cloth, then rinse in scalding water. No other method is so easy, and no other method will give such a luster.

After washing a China silk dress, do not hang it out to dry at all, but roll it up in a cloth for half an hour to absorb most of the moisture and then iron on the wrong side.

A delicious filling for layer cake is made by mixing a pound of finely nd freeze.

Apple Sherbet.—To one quart of old, stewed and strained sour apples dd a syrup formed by boiling two ounds of sugar with one cup of hot ater and then allowing the liquid to col. Squeeze in the juice of three emons, beat the preparation light and treeze.

Apple and Almonds ounce of gelatine with cold water and soak for ten minutes. Grate four large apples and add whipped cream to them. apples and add whipped cream to them. Put enough water to the gelatine to fill a pint measure, add one-fourth pound sugar, dissolve over the fire. Add the gelatine to the apple and cream with one pound of blanched and pounded almonds. When beaten light, pour into a mould sprinkled with almonds toasted a light brown, place on ice. Serve with whipped cream.

Apple Lady-Finger Charlotte.—Add a quarter of a box of gelatine to one pint of stewed apples, sweetened, flavored and pressed through a sieve. As soon as the mixture begins to congeal stir in carefully one pint of cream whipped

carefully one pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth. Line the mould with lady-fingers; turn in the mixture and stand away to cool.

Apple Pie.—Peel, core and slice tart

nuts, put half a teaspoonful of ginger in the grease when hot.

When making chocolate frosting try stirring the grated chocolate in the milk and sugar syrup after taking it from the fire or just before putting it on the cake. The rich flavor of chocolate is lost when it is allowed to boil.

To bake fish without a watery flavor, do not place it on the bottom of the pan, but in an old plate, well greased. Set this in the pan and pour enough hot water in the pan to reach nearly to the edge of the plate.

To cook canned corn without burning, remove the paper from the can, place the can in the teakettle and boil for fifteen minutes. Open and pour the corn into a hot, buttered dish. Season with salt, pepper and a little cream.

If your way of making coffee is not, leavers attefactory, tweether street in the followers. Apple Pie.—Peel, core and slice tart apples enough for a pie; sprinkle over about three tablespoonfuls of sugar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a small level tablespoonful of sifted flour, two tablespoonfuls of water, a few bits of butter, stir all together with a spoon; put into a pie-tin lined with pie paste; cover with a top crust and bake about forty minutes.

minutes.

Dried Apple Pie.—Soak the dried apples over night and then prepare the pie filling as for fresh apples. For the upper crusts make a lattice work with thin narrow strips of paste.

There was company at dinner, and father was carving his prettiest on a fine roast, says "Everybody's." Suddenly, though, the knife struck a skewer, made a sliding upward motion, and came out on top. Father attempted to cover his real feelings with insipid jests about the indigestibility of roasted hard wood, the inadvisability of a butcher's running a wood yard, and the like. There was an embarrassing silence, Willie took advantage of it. "Cook has burned her nose orful," he announced. "Too bad." muttered father, still

"Too bad." muttered father, still wrestling with the roast. "How did she

"Trying to pull them skewers out with her teeth."

For soup making we want to draw out the flavor of the meat; therefore, soak the meat in cold water for one hour. Place the kettle containing this water and meal over a slow fire and heat gradually. This will make soup of fine flavor.

Soup Making.

of fine flavor.

The meat will be tasteless, but will still contain a great deal of the proteid or nourishing matter. It should be seasoned well and may then be used for hash, croquettes, and made-over

If you want to use boiled meat for

If you want to use boiled meat for dinner, not for soup, put the meat in boiling water and cook quickly for a few moments, then slowly.

For a stew, where you wish to use the meat and the juice, the process is different. In this case you want some goodness in the meat and some in the gravy, so you must put the meat into cold water and put it over a very hot fire where it will boil quickly. Then cook slowly for several hours, until tender. Some people boil meat so hard that it becomes very stringy. There is no better way of making stews than by using cheap cuts of meat, such as the no better way of making stews than by using cheap cuts of meat, such as the lower round, adding vegetables as desired, and cooking it in the oven instead of on top of the stove.

Salt meats should be soaked, the water changed once or twice, and then the meat must be cooked long and slowly—Mary F Bauseh.

slowly.—Mary F. Rausch.

To Renovate Furniture.

Furniture required to be revarnished should be well washed with a strong borax water in order to remove grease and other blemishes, then wiped dry and given a good coat of varnish. Ink stains and other disfiguring spots may be removed by dipping a feather in a mixture of twelve drops of spirits of niter and a tablespoonful of rainwater, and applying this to the spots.

mixture of twelve drops of spirits of an iter and a tablespoonful of rainwater, and applying this to the spots.

To remove lesser stains and give furniture not badly defaced a polish, use two tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, a tablespoonful of turpentine and a tablespoonful of strong borax water. Mix well and rub with a soft flannel cloth. Scratches and dents on furniture may be entirely erased by wetting with warm water and covering with a wet cloth, then applying a hot iron until the moisture has evaporated.

After this, a cloth saturated with linseed oil should be laid over the places for several days before the varnishing. New furniture will retain its glossy appearance for years, without the aid of furniture polish, if it is wiped over every week with a damp leather or chamois.

chamois.

Plant Boxes.

A most effective method for raising edlings is by the use of flats, or plant

Obtain a few sound butter boxes, with lids, from your grocer, nail on the lids, get a square and mark two lines right round each, then with a handsaw cut through on the lines, making a teaspoonful of vanilla.

Rice may be substituted for macaroni as a dinner dish. Prepare it with the grated cheese and bake in the oven, serving with tomato sauce. It is especially fine with ham or fish.

To arrange an attractive after dinner dish, pile large, handsome bunches of raisins on a doily in a glass dish and fill in the crevices with shelled and blanched nuts of all kinds.

To save grease when frying doughright round each, then with a hands saw cut through on the lines, making three shallow trays or boxes from each; but as the middle section has no bottom, this must be supplied by nailing on some boards, or another box may be knocked to pieces to make bottoms. Bore a few holes with an inch augur in the bottom of each box for drainage; place a bit of broken flower pot or crockery over each hole to prevent it from getting stopped by soil, and fill with a good mixture of sifted leaf mould and sand mixed.

Obtain a sheet of glass for each box, just as large as the top of the box or a bit larger. Seeds may be sown in drills in these boxes just as described for the outdoor beds, and they may be placed on a verandah or on a window shelf.

Graham Bread.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

One cake of yeast foam dissolved in one half cup of lukewarm water. Boil three medium sized potatoes cut

in small slices in one quart of water. When done strain the water into bread mixer and add the potatoes mashed fine.

Add enough water to make three pints in all, and when lukewarm add If your way of making coffee is not always satisfactory, try the following: Pour into the pot a heaping tablespoonful of coffee for every cup and one for the pot. Then pour on boiling water, carefully measured, and set the pot on the stove to simmer, but not to boil, for

pints in all, and when lukewarm add yeast, one tablespoonful lard, one half cup sugar, one tablespoonful salt and one quart white flour. Let stand over night and then add enough graham flour to mix into a soft dough.

Let rise and then make into loaves. Rise again and bake.

Without yeast an excellent bread can be made with two cups sour milk, one half cup molasses, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon soda, two tablespoons melted butter, one half pound seeded raisins and enough graham flour and make soft dough. Bake one hour in slow oven.

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How Royal Ladies Propose

When a reigning queen is to be married she must broach the subject first to her future consort. The same rule holds good with regard to all royal ladies who marry commoners.

Queen Victoria has told how she managed to "put the question" to Prince Albert—how she first showed him windsor and its beauties and the distint landscape and then said: "All this may be yours." The queen of Holland, on a like occasion, simply sent a sprig of white heather, begging Prince Henry to look out its meaning in a book of flowers and their meanings. The duchess of Argyll took the following means of proposing to the marquis of Lorne: She was about to attend a state ball and gave it out that she would choose as her partner for the first dance the man she intended to honor. She selected the marquis, who subsequently became her husband.

But perhaps the most interesting of all ways chosen was that of the duchess of Fife. She took the earl, as he then was, to a drawer and showed him its contents. There he saw a number of trifles he had given her at different times, including sprigs of several kinds of flowers, now dead, he picked for her. He was much impressed at the sight nor did it require words on her part to make her meaning plain.

Kitchen Hints.

To scald tomatoes easilty, place them in a thin bag and dip in boiling water. Chopped preserved ginger added to the sauce served with cottage pudding is adelicious accompaniment.

To give a very delicate scent, place a large piece of orris root in the water in which lingerie is washed.

To keep salt meat from molding, rub every fortnight with white of egg in which has been mixed a little salt.

A pallette knife is a great help in the kitchen for cleaning cake dough from the mixing bowl and for many other uses.

To get the best results from dried fruits, put to soak in warm water to which a generous pinch of salt has been added.

A tasty dessert is made of squash or pumpkin prepared as for a pie. It is baked in a pudding dish like a baked in a pudding dish like a baked in a pudding to the

she could buy with a bushel of diamonds.

I believe there are thousands of wives who do not start out as brides to oppose their husbands' wishes, but who drift into the habit of contention through association with brainless females who relinquish every other consideration in life for display, gossip, and the unbridled gratification of their own selfish desires. It is this class of women who make their own husbands go to the ments, especially if there is badgering and fault finding at home when they are doing the best they can to make their homes comfortable and peaceable.

—"The Post Express."

Wash Fruit.—Do housewives carefully wash all fruit and vegetables that come into the home? They ought to do the festimony of the sanitary that he does not eyen pass the salt at the table, nor open the door for her to go out, it is the little things which build up the barrier between husband and wife.

Where Cloves Come From.

The principal source of the world's clove supply is Zanzibar and the neighboring island of Pemba, East Afformand of Pemba, East Afformand for the tree. Trees of twenty years frequently produce twenty pounds of cloves to the tree.

Trees of twenty years frequently produce upward of 100 pounds each. Besides the buds the stems are gathered and form an article of commerce, commanding one-fifth the price of cloves and having about the same percentage of strength. To this is due the fact that ground cloves can be bought at a lower price than the whole cloves.

Wash Fruit.—Do housewives carefully wash all fruit and vegetables that come into the home? They ought to do so; for the testimony of the sanitary experts as to the manner of their transportation is disturbing in the extreme. Often enough the cars in which tomatoes and cabbages are loaded for carriage to the city have been used, but a few hours previously for the transportation of cattle. The transference of disease from cattle to vegetables, from vegetables to human beings can be traced with fatal logic. Take again the stalls in which cattle are housed. Are they clean and sanitary? If the farmer is careful, honest, and modern in his ideas, they are. But sometimes the farmer thinks that because a cow is a beast her quarters should be beastly—ill-ventilated, cold, dirty. Disease germs propagate in filth and the child who is fed on the milk of am ailing cow may frontract infection. "But then we buy sterilized milk," the consumer may reply. Yes, but are you quite sure that the sterilization was thorough? Would ait not be better to be assured that the conditions under which the cattle live are wholesome? Prevention is better than cure. than cure.

Hints for Women.

Don't forget that in the household, as elsewhere, "order is heaven's first law."

law."
Don't forget that a close-fitting coat befits a woman of much substance.
Don't forget to face to the front when stepping from a street car.
Don't forget that a man's second respectful look at you in the street may be due to the fear lest he should pass an acquaintance unrecognized.
Don't allow yourself to think that no one notices the condition of backyards or that you have no responsibility for yours.—A Mere Man.

Kitchen Hints

Importance of Trifles.

Man and Wife.—Two ways are open to every wife in her relation to her husband that are as divergent as the results each will produce. One is to regard him as a convenience only—just her legal supporter—and, as such, legitimate subject for satisfying her momentary demands to the last cent of his earnings.

The other way is to utilize her best thought to co-operate with him and to consider him always first as a man, next as a partner, and, lastly, as a lover. If he has manliness he will be first class as the other two. Should he be a little shy on manliness, tact and common sense will help to stimulate this trait of his character, and the wife who has the sense and the ability to do it will have more real happiness than she could buy with a bushel of diamonds.

I believe there are thousands of wives who do not start out as brides to oppose their husbands' wishes, but who drift into the habit of contention through association with brainless females who relinquish every other con-

To Parboil a Steak.—This is about as good as if cooked over the clear coals.

Use an iron frying pan, if possible. Heat very hot, but do not use a drop of grease. When the pan is smoking put the steak in and turn rapidly from side to side. This will help to keep in the juices. Then brown and cook more slowly.

All meat should have a very high temperature at first to sear the outside; then it must cook more slowly.

Meat is ruined if it is cooked very quickly. The flavor is much better and the meat more tender if these directions are followed.

In the Kitchen.—The kitchen should be the lightest room in the house. Many persons clean the kitchen, draw down the blinds and darken it during the very time that light should pour into the apartment. If there is any place in the house where light should seek every corner it is in the kitchen. kitchen.

kitchen. Unless the cuphoards and refrigerators are carefully watched mold will quickly form on the food. There is nothing that cleans the sink better than soda water, and it is always needed about the refrigerator. Butter will keep sweet longer if placed in stone jars.

The Wedding Ring.—Charges that the growing custom of young married women in abandoning the use of the wedding ring is a result of the campaigns of the suffragists were indignantly denied by women in that movement. That the custom is spreading was admitted by persons in society, and jewelers said that while there was no decrease in the sale of wedding rings, they are now being made smaller and less conspicuous than heretofore.



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"Wile more than pleased with some vacuum Cleaner. It does all and more than you change for it would be save and sales. Sale may say and save and save, sales and save, sales and save and save, sales and save and



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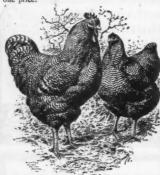


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GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

Fruit Farm Stories.



Our Lazy Hired Man and What Happened to Him.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

He had had large experience in nursery and orchard work. He was most skillful with the hoe. It was a pleasure to see his graceful movements with the hoe, and how carefully he made it clip off the weeds close to the live plant without touching it or doing it injury.

without touching it or doing it injury.

In one way or another it came to be known to everyone about the place that Big Bill was a shirk. He had a long job budding peach trees alone in a distant part of the farm. This work progressed slowly. One day I discovered a seat under sheltering vines where Big, Bill was in the habit of retiring during the heat of the day to rest and possibly to sleep. There was a well beaten path to this shady retreat, and the grass was worn off from the place where his feet had often rested at the base of the seat. It was noticed that base of the seat. It was noticed that he did far more work when he was with other men than when he worked

Big Bill was lazy. In those early days we know but little about modern diseases. At the present date I should say that Big Bill had the hookworm, an insect which gets into the system of people at the south who go bare foot, entering the soles of the feet from the soil, causing people to be lazy and indisposed to activity of any kind.

As the weeks went by Big Bill seemed to get lazier until finally I deemed it necessary to expostulate. I told him that the fact had been discovered by myself and others that when Big Bill was lazy. In those early

deemed it necessary to expositiate. I told him that the fact had been discovered by myself and others that when opportunity offered he would shirk. Big Bill seemed pained at this lecturing, but did not exhibit serious embarrassment, and did not seem offended. But the laziness of Big Bill continued. I had talks with my foreman as to what should be done with Big Bill. He was in fact too valuable to be discharged and too lazy to be continued. Therefore it was a problem what to do in the premises. We needed such a handy man about the place. Even if he did on the average a half day's work it was a good thing to have him on hand. But when we considered that the example of Big Bill on the other hired men was bad, since they knew he was shirking, we reached the conclusion that the only thing to do was to pay off Big Bill and discharge him. discharge him.

Big Bill Reforms.

Big Bill Reforms.

But at this time a strange thing happened. A great change came over Big Bill. He no longer shirked at his work. He was no longer lazy. Indeed he was about the spryest and the most active man on the place. Everybody was astonished and asked for an explanation, but none was forthcoming.

On our farm was a gravel pit. In digging out gravel for the improvement of roads we came across the bones of a human being. One night I awoke and heard a pounding on the earth. Going to the window I looked towards the gravel pit and saw a man there digging at the hard soil with a pickaxe. It was at the hard soil with a pickaxe. It was Big Bill. He said that in his opinion the gravel pit was the site of an ancient "No," said Indian burying ground. He showed me reply to make.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

His name was Bill. We called him the skull and bones of an Indian chief "Big Bill." He was a tall stalwart man, which he found buried in an upright with strength enough to do two men's position. He handed me a string of work. He was ingenious and skillful, wampum which he had found near the a handy man to have around. He knew skull, and which he said had encircled how to manage machinery and how to the neck of the Indian chief when he repair when there was a breakdown. He was something of a carpenter, being the fact that this Indian was a noted handy with many kinds of tools.

He had had large experience in purse. Of wampum there were shells which of wampum there were shells which came from the far north, from the far east and the far south. When Big Bill was asked why he should go out at midnight to dig in this gravel pit he said he had an impulse to work which he could not resist.

could not resist.

On another occasion I found Big Bil at midnight digging in the yard. When asked for an explanation he said that he was not satisfied with the drinking water of the place and that he was about to put down a well where he was sure he would get pure water. On other occasions when Big Bill was missed from his bed at night he was found digging out rocks and stumps from the fields where they were an encumbrance. Plans had been agitated on the farm for making a trout pond. A beautiful fresh brook passed through the farm. Its never failing waters were absolutely pure and sweet. One night Big Bill was discovered hard at work excavating this fish pond. At the end of a month he

fish pond. At the end of a month he had enough dirt drawn out to make a pond of considerable size in which trout

had enough dirt drawn out to make a pond of considerable size in which trout could be profitably bred. Then it became noised around that Big Bill was crazy. No one had ever seen or known a human being to change so rapidly from the laziest man on earth to the most industrious.

Finally the crisis came when at midnight everybody on the farm was aroused by a crash that caused the earth to tremble. When the men and women dashed out of their beds and out of their house they discovered that Big Bill was chopping down the great forest trees located in a beautiful grove not far distant. These trees were prized for their beauty and value as windbreaks, therefore Big Bill was threatened with arrest and imprisonment. The only excuse he could offer for his conduct was that he was overcharged with energy and desired to expend the same, that he could not resist the temptation to attack any kind of work that might suggest itself at any hour of the day or night, whether he should receive pay for it or not.

One night just after dusk I heard a commotion on the highway leading over the hill. There were cries as though caused by great pain. Rushing to the spot I was just in time to see Big Bill in the act of tossing a man over a seven rail fence. Big Bill said that he was

spot I was just in time to see Big Bill in the act of tossing a man over a seven rail fence. Big Bill said that he was detained at the farm after working hours, that he had in his pocket his pay envelope, and that on his way home he was attacked by a foot-pad who attempted to rob him. Big Bill had no difficulty in subduing his antagonist and disposing of him as I had witnessed.

He Posen's Want to Kill the Man.

He Doesn't Want to Kill the Man.

One day as I was leaving the farm house to inspect a distant field Big Bill came after me as though desiring to speak. I halted and allowed him to approach. He seemed to be excited and yet was able to control his excitement so that he appeared calm. and yet was able to control his excitement so that he appeared calm.
"I don't want to kill any of your men," said Big Bill.
"No," said I scarcely knowing what

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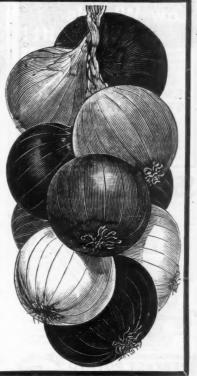


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"You see it is like this," continued Big Bill. "The men on the place think I am doing too much work. They say I am leading them a sorry race from one end of the field to the other, getting more work out of the men than they are paid for. So three men have put up a job to have their best man fight me. Now if I should happen to get into a fight with this fellow I would probably kill him. I ain't looking after trouble. So if you don't want this fight to go on you had better have a talk with the men."

"All right," I replied. "We certainly don't want any fighting on this farm, and I will see what I can do to prevent it."

It thought it strange that Big Bill should approach me in this manner, and felt alarmed at the situation. On the same day I saw the men and told them that I had heard that there was talk of having a physical contest of some kind and that I objected to any such performance. I told them that any man who provoked a fight would immediately be discharged. I heard no more about the affair and there was no fight.



There lives in our village a braggadocia known as Si Perkins. This man's reputation as a fighter was such that men, women and children of the village would get off the sidewalk and trudge in the mud in order that Perkins might swagger through the center of the walk. Everybody was afraid of him.

one day I heard him bragging at the village store about what he could do. I told him that I knew of a man who I thought could thrash him. He asked for particulars as to who the man was, and where he could be found, and I told him he was one of my men on my farm. He said he had thrashed every contestant so far and didn't suppose there was anyone within twelve miles that had any idea he could whip the champion.

The next day Perkins came swaggering into my grounds inquiring where the man I had said could thrash him could be found. It happened that Big Bill was at that moment placing a wagon load of barrels filled with cider in the cellar, the barrels having just arrived from the cider mill. Approaching Big Bill, Perkins remarked: "I hear that you are a great man in a fight."

"I don't know about that," was the One day I heard him bragging at the

"I don't know about that," was the modest reply. "I never claimed to be a fighter. I never fought anybody in

"Well, you will have to fight some-body now," replied Perkins. "I have

come up here to do just that thing."

"All right," said Big Bill. "All I want to say is let us have a drink of cider before we tackle each other. Then we will have another drink after the fight is over, so there will be no hard feelings in any case and we will part good friends."

"All right," said Perkins.

Then Big Bill picked up one of the barrels filled with cider, first knocking out the bung. Then swinging the barrel up over his head he placed his mouth at the bung hole and took a drink.

Perkins looked on with dismay and said: "I don't want to fight any man who drinks cider like that," and started off with a crestfallen air toward the village.

Looking for Something.

Near my farm lives a friend who is an inventive genius, or at least considers himself such. He has invented a new currycomb and thill coupling, a new method of fastening the broom to the handle, a new wagon jack, and other devices. This friend has spent considerable money in securing patents for these various inventions, but has never made any money from them. This friend has for several years been experidevices. This friend has spent considerable money in securing patents for these various inventions, but has never made any money from them. This friend has for several years been experimenting with explosives, and has told me that he has succeeded in inventing a liquid which is the greatest explosive known. He said that a few quarts of this marvelous explosive, touched off in the midst of a city, would destroy millions of dollars' worth of houses and other structures. A pint exploded under the strongest railroad bridge will blow it to splinters. A tea cup of the explosive touched off in the biggest steamship would convert it into toothpicks or scrap iron in the twinkling of an eye. He has read of the mountain of coal in Alaska, this mountain containing more coal than ever dug from the famous coal fields of Pennsylvania. He said that by drilling into one side of this mountain of coal, and placing in the further end of this tunnel a barrel of the explosive he could break up the entire mountain, thus transforming it into millions of tons of coal broken up small enough to be transported to all parts of the country.

I was naturally interested in this marvelous invention of my neighbor. I told him that there were a lot of stumps and rocks on my farm that I would like to get rid of, and that I would be glad to test his explosive liquid on these rocks and stumps. When my neighbors and the public witnessed the work of the explosive it would be a good advertisement for the inventor.

This conversation resulted in my neighbors sending me two quart cans of the liquid which was of a reddish hue.

vertisement for the inventor.

This conversation resulted in my neighbors sending me two quart cans of the liquid which was of a reddish hue. The explosive came in cans that had previously been used as tomato cans. I placed them away carefully and forgot the occurrence until a few months after, when, desiring to clear up the field, I thought of the explosive and determined to make a test of its power that day.

"What are you poking around in the pantry for?" asked my wife. "You seem to be looking for something."

"I am looking for something. I placed two cans in the far corner of this pantry three months ago."

'What was in those cans?" asked my want wife

"What was in those cans?" asked my twife.

"Those two cans contained Fred Simonson's new explosive which I want to use to-day in blowing up the stumps and breaking the rocks on the north-least clearing."

"You don't mean to tell me that you have been storing something more powerful than gunpowder in this pantry?"

"That is just what I have done. I couldn't think of any safer place to put it. I put the cans in the further corner and piled a lot of things around them."

On looking at my wife I saw that she was terribly frightened.

"What have you done with those cans?" I asked.

At this moment I could see that my wife was as pale as a ghost and seemed about to faint.

"What have you done with those cans and why are you so frightened?" I asked.

"Why, John," she exclaimed with quivering voice. "I thought that there was tomato soup in those cans. You know Big Bill will eat no soup but tomato soup, so for a month past I have been giving him da'ly this powerful explosive of yours thinking it was tomato soup."

Now it was my turn to gasp and turn white, I saw that possibly murder had been done, but did not know what the result might be. Then the thought flashed over my mind that this terrible diet which my wife had innocently been feeding Big Bill was very likely the cause of his unusual vigor and strength.

There was nothing left for me to do but to tell my wife to speak not a word of this to any living person. Then I explained to her my fears.

What would be the ultimate effect on the person of Big Bill of the stimulating diet which had been served? No one could answer this question. We dare not interview our family doctor on this subject. We could only wait and watch for developments.

It was not long after Big Bill's diet of the supposed tomato soup was discon-

subject. We could for developments.

subject. We could only wait and watch for developments.

It was not long after Big Bill's diet of the supposed tomato soup was discontinued before it became noticeable that he was a changed man. While indulging in the strange food he was remarkably talkative, whereas now he had but little to say and did not seem to be interested in any subjects of general conversation. Whereas he had led the men in their work through the fields he now lagged behind. Where previously he had desired to do extra work and over hours it was hard to get him out of bed in the morning. He felt like taking a long rest at noon and waited impatiently for the hour of stopping work in the evening. Gradually he fell back into his old ways of laziness and shirking.

into his old ways or laziness and sing.

Though my neighbor's invention did not prove a success as an explosive, I can testify that it was a great success as a diet for lazy men. But owing to its excessive cost, and my fears as to the effects of this remedy on the human system, I cannot recommend it to the readers of Green's Fruit Grower.

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achines requiring four horses to draw them, apper itself had to be attached to the front what is farm wagon, to which two wheels and the ary pole, whiffetness, and yoke were attached an seated on that early machine, raked the les off directly in the path of the machine, there was necessary to bind by hand every deposit was necessary to be hand by hand every deposit was ne 1855.

It is evident that of the fermentations bing on in the manure heap, some are estrable and some are not, says "Coun-y Gentleman." The destructive processes must take place before any of the substance is fit for plant food; and yet if these decomposition processes go too far, there results a very great loss of material. The constructive processes are also quite necessary, and all condi-tions should be adopted which stimulate these constructive processes to their utmost. In spite of all, however, there is an inevitable loss. One of the sources is an inevitable loss. One of the sources of loss, the most serious, is in the passing off from the fermenting material of the nitrogen in the form of gases. The nitrogen is usually lost in the form of ammonia gas, and any one can recognize this by the well-known smell of ammonia in the vicinity of fermenting compost heaps. This is always an indication that the farmer is losing some of the most valuable material that he has on his farm, and that, if possible, he should adopt some means to check the loss.

One of the methods suggested for checking such a loss is to mix with the compost heap some chemical material which will combine with the ammonia to form a solid substance that cannot be dissipated as gas into the air. A variety of products are used for this, sometimes acid phosphate, sometimes plaster, sometimes kaint, and sometimes other of loss, the most serious, is in the pass-

of products are used for this, sometimes acid phosphate, sometimes plaster, sometimes better materials. The practical utility of these materials mixed with compost heaps for capturing and holding ammonia will need to be determined by each farmer, according to the prices that he must pay and the practical results. With the principle only we are concerned here—the endeavor to prevent the loss of his most valuable asset, the ammonia which cmanates from compost heaps in great manates from compost heaps in great mantities if left to itself.

As practical results from these general considerations, we may notice in the first place that it has been learned that the liquid manure decomposes and ferments much more rapidly than the rest, and will in the course of a very short time lose its value entirely. snort time lose its value entrely. So rapidly does it decompose that most of the nitrogen will in the course of a comparatively few days pass off into the atmosphere in the form of gases and be lost consequently, unless some means atmosphere in the form of gases and be lost consequently, unless some means are adopted for checking it. The nitrogen in the solid portion of the manure is much slower in its transformation, and will remain very much longer without decomposition. Hence some modern agriculturists are adopting the plan of keeping these two portions separate, using the one rapidly and thus gaining as large results from it as possible, and not subjecting it to the inevitable loss that occurs if it is mixed with the rest and allowed to remain in the heaps for weeks or even months.

Perhaps the most valuable practical

weeks or even months.

Perhaps the most valuable practical conclusion to be drawn by the farmer from these general facts is that the losses in question may be to a very large extent checked if he can contrive to utilize his product at once. Experiment and theory both have shown that the loss of this useful material is very much greater from the manure heap itself than it is from the same material after it has been spread out on the soil, and especially after it has been incorporated into the soil by plowing or cultivation. Indeed from the soil itself the loss by dissipation of gases is extremely small, and after the manure has once been thoroughly mixed with the earth, the farmer may be confident that he will obtain benefit from nearly all of the

material present. Even the gases that are formed under these conditions are commonly retained by combining with material in the soil, so that the largest returns are obtained.

Spread Manure at Once.

The general conclusion is that to obtain the utmost from this extremely valuable material, it should be spread upon the soil frequently, and never allowed to accumulate in heaps, says "Country Gentleman." Even in winter it may be distributed on the fields that the authority to be cultivated, freez-"Country Gentleman." Even in winter it may be distributed on the fields that are subsequently to be cultivated; freezing does it no injury, and it is there in position where it can be utilized early in the spring when warm weather comes. Moreover, at this season of the year labor is cheaper and the pressure of farm work is far less than it is later. When, therefore, the farmer remembers that during the winter his labor costs him less, that the dally spreading of this material on his soil prevents the accumulation of unsightly heaps around his buildings, and the consequent filth in his dairy, and when he remembers, lastly, that this is the means of saving for his future crops a large portion of the valuable material which would be otherwise lost, it becomes evident that the study of the bacterial fermentations in the manure heap emphasizes the practical wisdom of spreading this material on the soil as fast as it is obtained, and never allowing it to accumulate in heaps. At the same time it is well for the farmer to bear in mind late in heaps. At the same time it is well for the farmer to bear in mind that no fertilizing material of this charthat no fertilizing material of this character is of any value to his crops until after it has undergone a fermentation which first pulls to pieces the complex products of plant and animal life and then builds them up again into a form where they can be utilized by subsequent crops, and that for these fermentation processes he is totally dependent on the aid of micro-organisms.

Handling Manure in Pile.

On page 1087, C. P., of Missouri, inquires about handling stable manure for gardening, and Allen B. Wells, of New York, answers his question, but does not state the best method by which to keep freshly-made stable manure from heating when put in piles, says "Rural New Yorker." The method I have used has always worked well. Any level piece of ground will do for making the pile, which can be compacted as fast as hauled to it. As soon as signs of heating appear take a crow-bar and drive it down through the manure to the ground, then work the bar around so as to make the top of the hole larger than the bottom. If the pile is a large one a number of bar holes can be quickly made, and they will allow the surplus heat to escape. If this is done and the vents kept open, the pile will never become overheated. To cause the manure so piled to rot more quickly, with a hose, or with a bucket, pour water in each hole so as to soak the centre of the pile thoroughly, and decomposition will go on very rapidly and the manure be in fine order for any garden purposes.

be in fine order for any garden purposes.

Lasting Effects of Lime.—Data largely derived from observations at Rothamsted have been presented to show that the fertility of many English fields to-day "is due to the liming and chalking that was done by the farmers of the eighteenth and earlier centuries." It is shown, however, that the fertility due to this cause is being steadily exhausted by cultivation and by percolating rain water. "For example, the Rothamsted soil, which at the beginning of the nineteenth century must have contained something like a hundred tons of chalk per acre, has now less than fifty, and many other soils which started with a smaller initial stock are beginning to run dangerously short. All over the country there is evidence that much of the land, especially on the heavier soils, is in need of liming, and though it would not be wise to return to the old wasteful dressings of six to ten tons to the acre, a much smaller quantity, half a ton or so per acre, could be profitably applied at least once in the course of each rotation."

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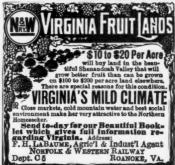
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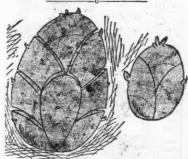
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Timber for Posts.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Fence posts to the number of 1500 to 2000, can be grown to the acre in six or eight years, that will last three times as long as oak posts. When nine to cleven years old the trees will be large enough for telephone posts or railroad ties. Seeing the need for timber for fence posts and other purposes in the near future, I wrote to the forestry department at Washington, and to other authorities to get all the information obtainable. Nearly all agreed that yellow locust is best, most durable in the ground, and will make the straightest and most rapid growth. Osage orange is durable in the ground, but makes a slower and more crooked growth, and is hard to drive staples into to hold the wire. Hardy catalpa—catalpa species seems to be second choice. It lasts well in the ground and makes a rapid growth. The above are of perpetual growth. Once planted they will grow posts for unknown years, for when cut off, the stumps throw up sprouts, and the second crop will grow from the stump. All sprouts except the best one should be cut from the stump. The yellow locust at fifteen years old will make seven fence posts to the tree. The first cut will make four, the second two, and the third one. The number to plant to the acre varies. According to some of the experienced planters, from 1500 to 2000 can be grown to the acre. I prefer to plant in rows five feet apart, but this depends somewhat on the richness of the soil. Cultivate from two to three years. After that the trees will shade the ground and keep down the weeds. I commenced planting trees to grow posts, and now my income from forty acres is three to four thousand dollars a year.—Jacob Faith.



How Seed Potatoes Are Cut Into Sets.—In the largest specimen the cuts are made just above each eye and in a downward direction to give best support to the future sprouts.

eye and in a downward direction to give best support to the future sprouts.

Seed Potatoes.—The means by which late blight is carried from place to place is the chief question which interests the shippers and planters of seed potatoes. This is restricted to tubers which show the dry rot. These carry, the fungus in a semi-dormant state, which develops after the tuber is planted and spreads to the leaves of the growing plants. The purchaser has the matter entirely in his own hands. If he insists on all sound tubers and plants only such there will be no danger of introducing late blight with them regardless of the amount of blight and rot on the fields upon which they are grown. Blight is probably never carried on the surface of the tubers.

Early Cabbage.

For early use the cabbage seed should be started indoors in a box or in a hotbed about the middle of March. Sow the seed thinly and cover about one-half inch deep; cabbage seed germinates readily and does not require great heat. If the temperature is too high, the plants will grow weak and spindling, hence great care should be taken to give an abundance of fresh air whenever the weather will permit. Fifty to sixty degrees is about the right temperature for growing cabbage plants.

plants.

A few days before setting them out into the garden they should be left out over night, or the saskes off if grown in beds. This will harden them off, and the change from the beds or boxes to the open ground will not be so great. A few hours before taking up the plants they should be well watered. You can then take up some soil with each plant, and they will suffer but little check from transplanting.

Saving Manure.

Saving Manure.

The saving of manure upon the farm is one of the most important considerations for all farmers. That there is great value in liquid manure, and its saving of much consequence to the farmer, because of the additional trouble and expense attending it, it is hardly advisable to recommend such course until the solid manure of the farm is attended to, says "American Cultivator."



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I don't want you to send me any money—not a cent. I want to make you an offer so liberal that you simply cannot afford to refuse it.

I will give you the use of this magnificent outfit for 10 days absolutely FREE—no red tape, no papers to sign, no obligations of any nature. Just get the outfit, use it for ten days just as though it were your own, on your own work, sharpen your sickles, plow shares, cultivator blades, scythes, axes—anything that is dull—then, if you wish, return it to me at my expense.

Now, I want to tell you why I am making this offer

We know that every progressive, up-to-date farmer realizes the advantage of always having sharp, bright tools to work with. You know how much more work can be done with tools which are always in good condition. You know how much easier your work is and much longer your tools last. You know all these things and yet—you DO sometimes work with dull tools, don't you?

I want to prove to you that you can easily keep all your farm tools in good condition, all the time, with this wonderful, simply wonderful outfit which I send you free.

Genuine Carborundum (Risk) Grinder

NOT an Emery Whee — And carborundum is the most wonderful abrasive in the world, even harder than the diamond. It is really manufactured diamonds, for it is made of the very same substances which go to make up the diamond, wheel made entirely of pulverized South African Diamonds would not grind one bit better or faster than the genuine Carborundum wheels which we furnish with this superb machine.

Carborundum is an absolutely new substance. It is not merely a substance which is dug up out of the earth, in fact, it does not occur in Carborundum is an absolutely new substance. It is not merely a substance which is dug up out of the earth, in fact, it does not occur in acture at all. Carborundum is manufactured in the most terrific heat that man has been able to produce. A heat so great that it will actually surn up a common brick like so much gun powder. And in this incomprehensible heat its produced Carborundum. It is the heat in which the worlds were formed. Every one of the beautiful irridescent, needle-like crystals is so hard that it will actually scratch the diamond tiself. It is these crystals which are crushed up and made into the grinding wheels. It is these inconceivably hard and sharp crystals which cut hrough the hardest steel more easily than the finest emery wheel will cut through soft copper.

Saves Time—Effort—Money

Lasting—Binding—Guarantee

Carborundum wheels are so much harder than the hardest steel that no amount of grinding seems to have the slightest effect on them. Carborundum will cut the biggest steel file you have in two in five seconds. We give a lasting, binding guarantee with ever tool grinder. Carborundum WILL NOT

Coupon



Grinding an ax with the Harman Special Carbor and man Tool Grinder, 160 Harrison St. Dept. 3313, CHICAGO

draw the temper from steel

Carborundum wheels will positively not draw the temper of the finest tool. The reason for this is that Carborundum does not heat the article which is being ground as does an emery wheel or grindstone. Carborundum cuts and cuts quickly—it cuts so quickly that the steel does not have time to heat



Farmers, as a rule, are too negligent in their efforts to save the manures westerner is an optimist especially on a stances which by proper composting an enthusiast whose conversation is prossess manurial value.

Perhaps the use of improved implements and machinery upon the farm and its activities. He lives and proved in the ducing a state of less activity on the part of farmers; a condition leading to a state of partial indolence.

This ought not to be so, and of all things ought not to lead to any neglect of care for farm manure. It may be at it is so managed as to yield maximum preturns. His orchards are thoroughly greefillity, to use a commercial article, but its continued practice to the neglect of using ordinary stable manure will produce its results that are disastrous to the best interests of the farm.

Increasing Crop Production.

If the agricultural departments of New York and other eastern states are really desirous of increasing crop production and at the same time elevating in their efforts to induce progressive western farmers to come east and buy land. The westerner's activity and whole-hearted faith in the soil will quicken the pace of agricultural produce its results that are disastrous in their efforts to induce progressive western farmers to come east and buy land. The westerner's activity and whole-hearted faith in the soil will quicken the pace of agricultural productions of but its continued progressive ress in any community. It will bring increased interest in farming, new life

Weaning Pigs.

It is not a good plan to take all the pigs from the sow, on weaning unless one or two of them can be turned with her some hours after, to draw the milk she will have at that time, and again, say after a lapse of twenty-four hours. The preferred way is to leave about two of the smallest with her for several days, and after that leave only one for two or three days more, by which time the flow of milk will have been so gradually diminished that no injury will result to the sow by keeping them engradually diminished that no injury will result to the sow by keeping them entirely away from her. This extra supply of milk helps also to push the smaller pigs along in growth and put them more nearly on an equality in size with their thriftier mates.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Plowing Deep.—Our most successful farmers plow quite deep and plow with the best of plows, and harrow with the best harrow that can be obtained. Plow and harrow deep while the sluggards sleep; you raise corn to sell and corn to eat.

Always get a written guarantee with your trees, and be sure that the people behind it are able to make the guaran-









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Daily The Company of the Company of

Aunt Hannah's Replies

How to Propose.

How to Propose.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I have read your letters for a long time and would like your advice on the following questions. If you take a girl to church is it proper for you to go and sit beside her till the services are over? Supposing that you were a young man and proposed to a girl, how would you go about it? How about asking the consent of the girl's parents?—A Young Lover.

Aunt Hannah's reply: It would be proper and usually the right thing to do, when escorting a young lady to church, to sit by her during the service, but if the young lady seems to prefer to sit in another seat, in her father's pew for instance, I would advise you to raise no objection, meeting her at the close of the service and escorting her

home.

If I were a young man, and had decided to propose marriage to a girl, I wouldn't follow the forms used in story books; that is I would not get down on my knees or act foolish. If would be much easier to propose when walking to church or when driving than to propose in the parlor of the girl's house. Do not attempt to make a fine speech, do not prepare any certain to propose in the parlor of the girl's shouse. Do not attempt to make a fine speech, do not prepare any certain formal address to make on the occasion. All you have to do is to make the girl understand that you love her and desire to marry her. Even if you blunder in making this declaration it will not affect your standing with her or your chances of success. The main thing that the girl desires to know is that you love her and will make her a good husband, and that you are sincere. After you have secured a favorable answer from the girl you should have an interview with her father and mother and ask their consent to your engagement. Some timid lovers propose by letter, but this method is not so effective in getting the girl's consent. Never attempt to get a friend to propose for you. Be brave and manly. You are about to pay the girl the greatest of all compliments by proposing to make her your wife. Girls admire courage. mire courage.

What Should I Have Done?

What Should I Have Done?
Several years ago I met a beautiful and attractive girl five years my junior. I am over six feet tall and she was nearly as tall and of beautiful form. We were attracted to each other at once and after a suitable courtship we were engaged to be married. This young woman had been a flirt. She had wrecked many hearts. Wherever she spent a few weeks or months of her had wrecked many hearts. Wherever she spent a few weeks or months of her time I suspect that she found admirers, and led them to think that she cared for them. But she seemed to have a serious attachment for me.

After several years of courtship, and continuous correspondence when she

continuous correspondence when she was absent from my town, I was asked to call and see her as she had some-

was absent from my town, I was asked to call and see her as she had something particular to communicate. On calling, I was told that she was about to break off her engagement with me and was to marry a man of whom I knew nothing, a man of distinguished family, a man of great wealth, a man not nearly as tall as she.

Although I was greatly distressed I did not feel angry or resentful. I returned her letters, she returned mine, and our relationship was severed, and yet in one way or another she led me to feel that she continued to love me: This caused me great distress. Finally she was married. Though invited to the wedding I did not have the heart to be present. be present.

to be present.

Here was one of the great disappointments of my life, made doubly so by the feeling that the girl really did have an attachment for me while marrying

another.

The question arising in my mind now is, did I act wisely in giving up this girl without more of a struggle, or should I have persisted and moved heaven and earth to prevent her marriage with the more favored man of wealth and situation?

Aunt Hannah's reply: I cannot think that you made any mistake in not attempting to interfere seriously with the decision of the young woman. It is

Aunt Hannah's reply: I cannot think from sleep," said Captain P. J. McDonthat you made any mistake in not atald, a former San Francisco police captempting to interfere seriously with the decision of the young woman. It is rothing except sit up in bed and squeal usually folly for a young man to attempt to urge a girl to marry him when she has decided to marry another, even of the gentry in 10,000 will do aught though the young man may feel that save run like a deer when a woman bethe young girl is making a mistake in marrying another. This girl had evicantly made up her mind deliberately cornered, and to shoot is the last to sacrifice an affection which she may thing he contemplates in his philosophy, have had for you in order to secure A mamateur loses his head and uses his wealth and position by marrying the other man.

There are thousands of young women in every state who are doing precisely this same thing every year. There are older people, relatives of these girls, who advise the girls that this is the wise thing to do, that if they marry the poor man it is possible that they may have to take in washing in order to get a living later on in life, that it is impossible to tell whether the poor young man will succeed or whether he will be a failure. Possibly the young man may die leaving a widow with children without means of support. Then how sadly would the widow look back upon the lost opportunity to marry a man of wealth. How changed her position if she had married that wealthy man of distinguished family. While all these things have to be taken into account, and there is no possible way to avoid taking risks at many periods of our lives, who is there who could wisely advise a daughter or a dear friend to sacrifice the love of a worthy and hônest man to marry one for whom the girl has no affection, and is only attracted by social position and money?

But possibly this girl was fooling you There are thousands of young women

But possibly this girl was fooling you as she had deceived others. Perhaps her affection for you was simply as-sumed. And yet when a girl really loves a man it is hardly possible for her to conceal the fact.

"Ring Out the Old -Ring in the New.

"Ring Out the Old—Ring in the New."

Ring out the old ring in the new; ring out the false, ring in the true—!"
Through custom New Year's Day has come to be known as a day of resolutions, of serious, purposeful intent to correct mistakes of the past year and to attain a higher state of perfection in all things in the coming year. But along with this conception of the day has likewise grown up the idea that New Year's resolutions are understood to be facetious—sort of good-natured concessions to the letter of an old custom long since obsolete. Right or wrong, the fact remains that New Year's Day does afford and really invite retrospection at least, if not plans for the day.

does afford and really invite retrospection at least, if not plans for the future.

There is something about the day that makes it different from any other holiday on the calendar. It is the birth of a new year, one more milestone on the road to eternity. The death of the old year compels, of itself, a passing reflection at least. And with reflection comes hope. The new year lies stretching out before us. It is symbolic of hope and it offers a fresh start. The past is gone—the future is ours. We can profit by mistakes of the past—if we resolve to do so!

And so in the home. A household is a delicately tuned affair. It is as happy and real as its most unhappy and unreal member. A single discordant element strikes a discordant note in the whole harmony. Though the harmonious parts may be in the majority the rasp of the discordant one is still audible enough to spoil the whole. A selfish, unreasonable father, mindful only of what he wants from his home, cannot help but influence the rest of the household. A frivolous motier, more interested in the bridge table and her social duties than in the home, brings up frivolous children. A disobedient, unruly child affords good cause for disordered parental tempers and irritation. An older sister, or a grownup brother, who attempts to live his or her own life apart from the family in spirit and interest is a source of a right and the rest of the rest of the househole and interest is a source of a right and worry to the father and mothily in spirit and interest is a source of grief and worry to the father and moth-er who have sacrificed so much in rearing them.

ng them.

Do not make a great show—even to one's own self—of vowing to keep a vast array of New Year's resolutions to do this and refrain from doing that. Instead, pass by the resolutions, but determine to follow the dictates of your own heart and conscience, quietly and without ostentation. This custom of "swearing off" is futile, for the reason that it implies—and generally ends in—a fall from grace and a return to the cld habit. Make your New Year's one of the heart and conscience rather than of the mind and tongue!

"A society woman once asked me what she should do if a burglar were to get into her room and awaken her from sleep," said Captain P. J. McDon-

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A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

much.
Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 67 N. St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a trial package, also color card and full infortion showing you how you can save a good m dollars. Write to-day.

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"Farm World" Notes

A fruit-grower, near Palisade, Colo., cleared up \$2000 net on less than four acres of pear trees. They were of the Bartlett variety and brought from \$3.50

Bartlett variety and brought from \$3.50 per box.

It is recorded that the dairy cows of Holland average litle more than 9000 pounds of milk per year per cow. This gives the Hollander as much butterfat from one cow as the average western farmer secures from four.

Talk about casting pearls before swine: A man near Slater, Missouri, who fed his hogs mussels in the shell, recently picked up a pearl worth \$65.

More than 30,000 barrels of choice apples were placed in cold storage in Springfield last fall. This fruit nearly all came from the orchards in the Missouri Ozark Mountain country, as the crop in northern Arkansas was short. In the Willamette Valley, Oregon, a cherry orchard last summer produced a crop worth \$1100 an acre, and the same man had a peach orchard three years old which returned \$800 per acre. But eastern farmers who imagine they can go out there and do as well, or even one-fifth as well will be sadly disappointed.

Dodd Wiggins, of Lyle, Kansas, ob-

one-fifth as well will be sadly disappointed.

Dodd Wiggins, of Lyle, Kansas, obtained \$1624 worth of alfalfa seed from twenty-five acres after taking off thirty-five tons from the first crop. The land was disked twice in the spring and then harrowed and again disked just after the first crop of hay was harvested.

T. W. Holman, a Texas stockman, has poisoned nearly three-fourths of a million prairie dogs since January last. He received 1½ cents from the government for every dog killed.

Apple growers in Berkley county, W. Va., have shipped a great deal of fruit abroad this year at prices ranging at from \$2.50 to \$10 per barrel, in the orchard. In many instances the net profits from the orchard have exceeded the original purchase price of the land, some orchards having produced over \$1000 per acre.

The apple boom in the Pacific north-

some orchards having produced over \$1000 per acre.

The apple boom in the Pacific north-west is going beyond all reason, and somebody will suffer for it in the years to come.

Too much care cannot be taken in buying nursery stock. It is heartbreak-ing to care for trees for four or five years only to discover that they are orthless

We do not need manure nor commercial fertilizer on our orchards as much as light cultivation and perfect

The American Cow.—There are nearly 25,000,000 dairy cows in America and enough other cattle to make a total of over 60,000,000 head, including bulls, oxen, young stock and the "flocks and herds which range the valley free," and all condemned to slaughter, says the New York "Press." There are less than a million thoroughbred cattle in the country, and more than 45,000,000 scrubs. The rest are half or higher grades. About 20,000,000 calves are born anually. The average value of a cow is \$22. In Rhode Island, a dairying state, the average is \$39. The cows of the United States yield about 9,000,000,000 gallons of milk a year (watered and unwatered), the butter product is nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds (all grades), and the product of cheese over 300,000,000 pounds. Our cheese industry is making enormous strides. In a short time the output will be 1,000,000,000 pounds. There is one item, a by-product, which is never alluded to when Mistress Cow, or Sis Cow, is considered. Our gold production is about \$100,000,000 a year at present. That is a vast sum of money. Yet the rakings of our cow yards and stalls for the fertilization of crops are estimated to be worth in cold cash eight times as much, or \$800,000,000! Such figures are bewildering. They stagger humanity. manity.

Rabbit in Potato Bin.

Rabbit in Potato Bin.

Mrs. Mary Coleman, of Morgantown, prayed yesterday that she might, before the season ended, have a rabbit for the rabbit stew which she loves. Usually hunter friends leave her several rabbits during a season, but this year she got none and having great faith in prayer, prayed as a last hope.

All morning she waited without success and then with a sigh went into the cellar to get potatoes for her dinner. There in the potato bin, so frightened that he could not escape, sat a big bunny. Mrs. Coleman killed him with a stick and some time later over a savory rabbit stew, gave thanks that her prayer had been answered.

To overcome the danger in thawing frozen dynamite, a new form of the explosive has been brought out which freezes very slowly, making the thawing more rapid and safe.

AND UPWARD

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH.
It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream

separator complete, subject to a long trial and fully guaranteed, for \$15.95. It is different from anything that has ever before been offered. Skims 1 quart of milk a minute, hot or cold, makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel; easily cleaned, and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings

improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our \$15.95 proposition.



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When the King Visits.

When the King Visits.

Not only do the rooms set apart for the accommodation of the king and queen have to be refurnished and redecorated throughout, but any house to which their majesties now go to stay is thoroughly overhauled from top to bottom, the drainage system being especially inspected. The latter precaution is taken on account of the serious illness which befell the king—then Prince of Wales—in 1871, when, after a visit to Lord Londesburough. he contracted the typhoid fever, which so nearly ended his life. The decorations showledge of the tastes of the royal apartments call for a knowledge of the tastes of the royal angings, books, bric-a-brac and other furniture which it is known their majesties prefer to have in their rooms. Frequently the house is redecorated that in addition to the apartments for the king and queen, rooms have also to be found for their majesties' retinue, which includes not only personal attendants, but also minor servants, such as chauffeurs and footmen. All the servants of the house will personal attendants, but also minor servants, such as chauffeurs and footmen. All the servants of the house will probably be supplied with new liveries and the outdoor staff, consisting of coachmen, grooms, gardeners and, during the shooting season gamekeepers, beaters, etc., has also to be largely reinforced.—"Tit-Bits."

Stray Riddles.

Rye or Corn for Swine.—What number of pounds a bushel of corn or rye will put on a hog in good growing condition is one of the very many questions our experiment stations have endeavored to answer by a series of scientific tests.

Wealth of the Average Man.

But if the entire amount of wealth were to be equally divided among our citizens, each one would secure several thousand dollars.

Thirty-four dollars per capita is a large amount of money to be in circulation, a larger sum than we have been favored with in past years. There are few people who require as much as \$34 continually in their pocketbook. The bulk of the business transactions are paid for in bank checks, bank drafts, postal money orders, express money orders, etc. We use money, silver or gold, mainly for small transactions, such as car fare and small purchases of less than a dollar. It may be doubted whether even so rich a man as John D. Rockefeller requires as much as \$34 continually on his person for the purpose of meeting his daily expenditures in cash.

Most people, particularly if they are wise, carry on their persons as little money as possible, relying upon their check book for the payments of bills. There are two objects gained in paying bills by checks. This method makes it unnecessary to carry much money on the person and leaves a record of payment in the checks which are returned from the bank.

A friend of mine, a prominent lawyer of this city, pays all his bills by checks, torn from the stubs of his check book. The stub of the check book records the payment and the payee. When the checks are returned from the bank each one is pasted on to the stub from which it was originally torn, thus this check book is a record of a year's transactions easily referred to, each check being a receipt for money paid.—Charles A. Green.

Stray Riddles.

What is the difference between photographing and measles? One makes fac-similes, the other sick families.

Why are clouds like a coachman? Because they hold the rains (reins).

Why is Asia like a market in November? There is always a Turkey in it. Why is an old person like a window? He is full of pains (panes).

What article sold at a drug store is most affectionate? A porous plaster, because it becomes so attached to you.

Charcoal and Salt for Hogs.—Wood ashes and charcoal should always be where hogs can get to it. An excellent charcoal is burnt corn cobs. Hogs relish them and thrive upon them. Hogs need as much salt as do other animals. It ought to be kept in the end of the trough at all times where all of the hord can have constant access to it. The farmer who will pay attention to these two things in the management of his animals will have less cholera among his swine than his neighbors who pay no attention to such details.

A friend of mine, a prominent lawyer of this city, pays all his bills by checks, torn from the stubs of his check book it or from the stubs of the check book records the payment and the payee. When the checks are returned from the bank each one is pasted on to the stub from which it was originally torn, thus this check book is a record of a year's transactions easily referred to, each check being a receipt for money paid.—Charles A. Green.

You Saw It and You See It.—Seeing the wind being, say, in the north—hold your saw with the ends pointing one to the saw as if you were going to cut the air upward, and let the teeth, which are on top, till over till the flat part of the saw is at an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon. You will then see the wind. Looking along the teeth of the saw you will see the wind pour over them as plainly as you may see water pouring over a fall.—Kansas City "Star."

"Your constituents have always demanded tariff revision," said the earnest Sorghum. "And I have done what I could to hold the tariff in such shape that they can still relieve the monotony of life by demanding further revision."—Washington "Star."

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Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning knowledge."-Proverb.

Reply to Mr. J. Stanley Snyder, Pa.—Kieffer pears can be kept long in cold storage, but I cannot say whether it would pay you. Yes, you can keep buildings cold with chemicals or with ice, but both of these are complicated methods which should not be attempted except by an expert.

Wm. Valleis, of Missouri, writes reen's Fruit Grower he has sprayed his orchard with London purple with good results for plum and apple trees infested with San Jose scale. He has no trouble with borers in the roots of his peach trees as he removes the soil around the base of each tree in the spring. He sees no wormy apples in the state of Washington and yet there are no song birds there

Green's Fruit Grower: Sample copy of Fruit Grower received and read. I consider it a valuable publication. I was for some years a subscriber to it and would be again were it not for the excessive extra postage which puts it higher than I care to pay. When that comes down I am with you as I believe it to have an uplifting influence on the home. I am an Annapolis Valley fruit grower and am interested in all that pertains to fruit growing. I am sending you a picture of a noted brook running through my farm, where several ning through my farm, where several engagements between French and English took place. -Edward Rice, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

Visits Old Home.—Mr. C. A. Green: I have been a subscriber to your most excellent paper more than twenty-four years, and now at the age of nearly \$7 years, with no one to read it but myself, I should feel lost without it. It is the more interesting to me as it often contains articles that reminds me of my boyhood days when I used to spend many pleasant hours hunting and fishing on that beautiful Genesee river, where I used to trap quail and musk-rats to get money to buy school books, etc. I left that charming country when I left that charming country when I was 21 years old and did not see it again for sixty-four years. You may remember I with my niece called on you a little more than a year ago, while



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Photo by Mrs. Susan E. Allen Picking strawberries in Oregon

my early days in York and Geneseo, and where I found but two living souls that were school boys with me, and they are eleven years younger than myself. To view that old stamping ground, although many changes had taken place, afforded me one of the greatest pleasures of my life.—Robert Davis, California. I was in Rochester on business. I spent

Cider Mills of Seventy Years Ago.

Cider Mills of Seventy Years Ago.
Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I
notice in the October number of Fruit
Grower your article on "The Old Cider
Mill," which carries me back to my
earliest recollections of making cider.
In 1840 my grandfather (David Beach)
had a cider mill on his farm one mile
east of our village. I enclose a crude
sketch of it, which consisted of two upright cylinders, 16 inches in diameter
and eighteen inches long. One of the
cylinders had wooden teeth two inches
wide, one inch thick, and projecting
two inches from surface of cylinder.
The other cylinder had openings to admit the teeth. A sweep was attached to mit the teeth. A sweep was attached to the top of one cylinder and one horse would go round and round, and the apthe top of one cylinder and one horse would go round and round, and the apples being fed through a hopper above the cylinder would be crushed as the horse would go round and round. The crushed apples would fall into a tub, and were taken from there to a cider press, such as you described, with large wooden screws. The crushed apples would then be laid up into a cheese. A square frame made of boards eight inches wide, frame five feet square. First rye straw would be placed all around the frame, then crushed apples filled in till frame was full, then the tips of straw gathered up and fastened up into the apples, then the frame raised up and another ring begun and so on until seven or eight rings, each ring would produce a barrel of cider. The above mode of crushing apples was The above mode of crushing apples imperfect and could not get more than two thirds of juice out. About 1847 the cylinder grating mill was adopted, we would get about a barrel of from eight bushels of apples. of the apples were natural fruit. cider from eight bushels of apples. Most of the apples were natural fruit. As a boy in those days I helped to pick the apples from sixty acres of orchard late in the fall, very cold picking.—B. F. Beach, N. Y.

Beans Cooked without Pork

Beans Cooked without Pork.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: A
dish of well baked beans is most delicious, appetizing and nutritious. I can
make a hearty meal of beans alone and
enjoy every mouthful. See how easily
a poor man can make a dinner of a dish
of beans which will not cost over 5c.
If you are short of fat pork to cook
with your beans, in order to flavor
them, after parboiling one half pint of
beans add one or two tablespoonfuls of
peanut butter thinned with a little
warm water. This will flavor and enrich the dish of beans and make them warm water. This will flavor and en-rich the dish of beans and make them rich the dish or beans and make indeed delicious. No kitchen should be without a can of peanut butter which is simply the ground peanuts made into something like a thick paste. This peanut butter can be used in place of butter on bread and the butter will not be missed.—Reader.

The Success of Bill Stanley.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: While living in North Dakota Bill Stanley my hired man. Though only thirty years old he had for several years been a sailor and had traveled over nearly the whole world. But he had not laid by any money until to came to Dakota. He was a handy man at all kinds of work but particularly with machinery. He earned five dollars a day during the whole world. But he had not laid large, hard and woody, fit for nothing by any money until to came to Dakota. He was a handy man at all kinds of work but particularly with machinery. C. A. Green's reply: We have in New York state the same good old juicy and He earned five dollars a day during summer, but like many others was will-and far better than they were in old ing to work for me all the winter for times, that is far better varieties. If

his board. Finally he bought a team and a threshing machine of his own. Next I heard that he had bought a one hundred and sixty acre farm from a homesick eastern farmer who had to

one hundred and sixty acre farm from a homesick eastern farmer who had to move east with his family or perish, thus securing a bargain.

It was during the third year that I met Bill Stanley and asked him how he was getting along. "I cleared \$1300 on my 160 acres the past year," was the reply.

Then I heard of his buying other farms adjoining his until, when I left that part of the country, he was the owner of six hundred and forty acres of splendid land, fifty head of horses and cattle and a lot of hogs. He was married and living in an excellent house and the barns on his farm were the best in that part of the country. the best in that part of the country. At the end of ten years Bill Stanley was worth at least \$25,000.—E. E. Hale.

Where to Get Commercial Fertilizers.

E. F. Severy, of Pa., says that farmers would buy more phosphoric acid, potash and nitrate of soda if they knew where to get these supplies separately from any filler. I assume that he wants these chemicals to apply separately or to unite as farmers may deem best. He says that farmers do not know the cost per hundred pounds of these fertilizers

per hundred pounds of these fertilizers and do not know where to buy them.

C. A. Green's reply: There are large firms in this country constantly advertising the above chemicals, of which commercial fertilizers are made, to be applied separately or unitedly as the farmer or fruit grower may desire. But there are few who know how to combine these chemicals to make a complete fertilizer or to suit the needs of their particular soil. Therefore there is not a large demand for such fertilizers as sold separately, but the demand is growing. Fruit growers are experiis growing. Fruit growers are experiis growing. Fruit growers are experi-menting with these chemicals separate-ly in order to learn which of the chemi-

menting with these chemicals separately in order to learn which of the chemicals is most productive of good results for their particular crops for soil.

The German Kali Works, Continental bidg., Baltimore, Md., sell a popular form of potash. Write them for particulars. Merrimac Chemical Co., No. 45 Broad St., Boston, Mass., supply all the chemicals used in commercial fertilizers. Write them for particulars. We are buying nitrate of soda by the carload for use at Green's fruit farm. It can be bought by the ton cheaper than in smaller quantities. Nitrate of soda will stimulate the growth of any plant, vine or tree. Simply scatter along the row near the trees or plants lightly, not over 200 to 500 pounds per acre. After the first rain it will be conveyed to the roots of the plants. Cultivation of the ground where the soda is applied will add to its efficiency. Subsequent applications of this fertilizer applied year after year will not be so effective as the first application.

If a nurseryman has a lot of young

year after year will not be so effective as the first application.

If a nurseryman has a lot of young trees which are not making a satisfactory growth he puts new life and vigor into them by scattering nitrate of soda along side of each row. The earlier this work is done in the season the better. It should not be applied after August and might better be applied in May or June.

Old Time Pears.—Mr. A. L. Dizmang, of Missouri, asks what has become of or Missouri, asks what has become of the old time pears which were so yel-low, mellow and juicy and sweet. All the pears in his locality to-day are large, hard and woody, fit for nothing

you will plant the Wilder Early, Gang, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Sheldon, Anjou and Lawrence you will find them all of excellent quality, juicy and desirable in every way. I have mentioned them in the order of their ripening, Wilder Early being the earliest in ripening, a pear of good size and superior quality. Sheldon is a favorite of mine for high quality, a pear easy to grow and a rapid grower coming into bearing early. Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite are increasing in popularity.

Terracing Land for Fruit.

Terracing Land for Fruit.

C. A. Green's reply to S. B. Bond, Pa.:
As I am a believer in economy I hesitate about advising you to go to the great expense of terracing your hillside. I think it might cost you more than the value of the land to terrace it as you propose. After you have done this work of terracing you have disturbed the subsoil and the natural character of the land. It would be far more difficult to cultivate this terraced land than if it were left unterraced. I can see if it were left unterraced. I can see no great advantage in your having it terraced, unless the slope is too steep to terraced, unless the slope is too steep to bear cultivation with horse, cultivator or plow. There is near Rochester a hillside so steep as to be impossible of cultivation or approach without terracing. This hillside which is almost perpendicular has been terraced and successfully planted to vineyards which produce the finest and earliest grapes. Therefore if it is possible to plow and cultivate your land without terracing, I should simply prepare it carefully and plant it the same as I would elevated land. Hen's manure is possibly the strongest of all manures and should be applied only in moderate amounts unless you apply it broadcast over the entire surface, but this would not be wise tire surface, but this would not be wise until the roots of the trees have covered nearly all of the soil. You can judge how far the roots extend by the length of the branches. The roots are supposed to extend as far as the branches. Never place any manure in contact with the roots of trees, but scatter it on top of the ground after the trees are planted, near the trees a forkful or two of strawy manure or litter should be placed around the tree on the top of the soil as a mulch after the tree is planted. tire surface, but this would not be wise

Answer to Subscriber.

Answer to Subscriber.

Lime Sulphur for Scale.—I advise you to correspond with your state experiment station at Agricultural College P. O., Mich., in regard to the San Jose scale with which your trees are supposed to be attacked. I advise you to buy the lime sulphur solution which is better than any that can be made at home. It is a clear liquid and has not the appearance of whitewash. It is death to the scale and to fungus diseases also. Apply it before the trees leaf out, in the form of a spray, to every part of the trunks and branches. I hesitate to apply almost any insecticide to trees after they are in full foliage, for I have known the foliage to be injured by even bordeaux mixture which jured by even bordeaux mixture which is considered safe. The lime and sul-phur solution is recommended to be used on the foliage for the destruction of plant lice but it must be in a far more dilute form than when used to destroy the San Jose scale applied before the foliage appears. The lime and sulphur solution (no salt is now used) is a marvelous discovery proving a great aid to the fruit grower. More is being learned about its use and effects each year. Our California friends were the first to discover its usefulness. The barrel containing the lime sulphur solution should be kept as near air tight as possible to prevent evaporation and loss. used on the foliage for the destruction

What to Plant on a Small Village or City Lot. A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower

asks for information on this subject.
C. A. Green's reply: You can hardly make a mistake in planting any kind of C. A. Green's reply: You can hardly make a mistake in planting any kind of plants, vines and trees on your lot, but there are some things more desirable than others for small lots, like yours, which may not be over fifty feet wide by one hundred fifty feet deep. It is surprising how much beautiful and delicious fruit can be grown on such a small city lot. I have a neighbor in Rochester, N. Y., a widow who has brought up a large family of children, and is not over wealthy, who has accomplished wonders in growing fruit on a small city lot on which her house is located. I have been invited to visit this lot and to see the vines, plants and trees loaded down with as fine specimens of fruit as could be seen in any part of the world.

Grape vines are especially adapted to a small city or town lot. They can be planted close to the outer lines of fence and can be made to train over a wire or board fence, or they can be planted

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ted to can be fence a wire lanted

close to the house or other buildings, and trained to climb up the walls of the building where you will find bushels of delicious grapes in October and November. The currant, gooseberry, raspberry and blackberry are well adapted to small lots and can be planted along the borders of the kitchen garden in the rear of the house.

Now I come to my pet theory which I have practiced which is to plant a row of fruit trees through the garden of two for two of fruit trees through the garden dwarfe part at these trees be planted closely together. I plant in my city garden dwarfed by annual cutting back of the rear of the house.

My advice is that these trees low headed by cutting back the new growth severely each season.

The hardy and sour cherry trees ilke buildings, aftered on a quince root. By dawarf appearated on a slow be dwarfed by heading back each year growing root called the Paradise apple if mean an apple grafted on a slow be dwarfed by heading back each year or own in which can be grown the garden dwarfed by heading back each year of the house.

Now I come to my pet theory which house and in front my friend the widow at the rear of the house. My advice is that these trees be planted closely longether. I plant in my city garden dwarfed by annual cutting back of the rear of the house, which is mouth agape.

The hardy and sour cherry trees ilke building and part trees and be dwarfed by heading back each year growing root called the Paradise apple if mean an apple grafted on a slow dwarfed by new dwarfed by heading back each year growing root called the Paradise apple if mean an apple grafted on a slow specified to grow the specified to grow the care of the house.

While it is profitable to grow the "Uncle Josh" jokes of the alleged funny at standard pear tree grows upright and planting and gathering of such fruit is a standard pear tree grows upright and occupies less space. At the side of the "Uncle Josh" jokes of the alleged funny at the worth far more than the fruit itself.

Many people lament the fact that t



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REMARKABLE EXCLUSIVE

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SPREADER PROPOSITION

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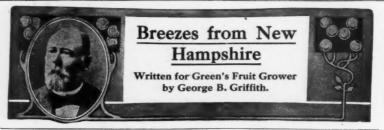




A TREE IS KNOWN BY
PITS FRUIT AND NOT BY
PICTURES OR TALK.
GREEN'S TREES HAVE
QUALITY AND ARE
TRUE TO NAME. ASK
MEN WHO HAVE
BOUGHT TREES OF
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
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The common tiger of Cochin, China is not greatly dreaded but the royal tiger is a most terrific animal. One of is not greatly dreaded but the royal tiger is a most terrific animal. One of the latter was presented by the governor to Captain White, a Salem shipmaster and a life-long friend of mine, during one of his cruises there. It was confined in a very strong cage of iron wood. It was a beautiful female, about two years old, nearly three feet high and five feet long. (Her skin is now in the museum of the East India Marine Society, at Salem, Mass.) In consequence of losing by bad weather the stock of puppies and kids provided for her on the homeward passage, the captain was obliged to order her shot. A remarkable anecdote relative to this animal is the purpose of this sketch.

In Salgon, where dogs are "dog cheap," the crew used to give the tiger one every day. They were thrown alive into her cage, where, after playing with her victim for a while, as a cat does with a mouse, her eyes would begin to glisten and her tail to vibrate, which were the immediate precursors of death to the devoted little prisoner, which was invariably seized by the back of the One of

to the devoted little prisoner, which was invariably seized by the back of the neck, the incisors of the sanguinary beast perforating the jugular arteries, while she would traverse the cage, which she lashed with her tail and suck the blood of her prey while hung suspended from her mouth.

pended from her mouth.

One day a puppy, not at all remarkable or distinguishable in appearance from the common herd, was thrown into the cage. He set up a dismal yell and attacked the tigress with great fury, snapping at her nose and drawing blood. The tigress appeared to be amused at the puny rage of the puppy, and with as good-humored an expression of countenance as so ferocious an animal could be supposed to assume, she affected to treat it all as play. Sometimes she would spread herself at full length on her side, at others, crouching in the manner of the fabled sphynx, she would ward off with her paw the incensed little animal till he was finally exhausted. She then proceeded to caress him, endeavoring by many little acts to inspire him with confidence, in which she finally succeeded, and in a short time they laid down together and slept. From this time they were inseparable, the tigress appearing to feel for the puppy all the solicitude of a mother, and the puppy in return treating her with the greatest affection. A small aperture was left open in the cage by which he had free ingress and egress. Experiments were subsequently made One day a puppy, not at all remark-ble or distinguishable in appearance

aperture was left open in the cage by which he had free ingress and egress. Experiments were subsequently made by presenting a strange dog at the bars of the cage, when the tigress would manifest great eagerness to get at it. Her adopted child was then thrown in, on which she would eagerly pounce, but immediately discovering the cheat, she would caress it with great tenderness.

ness.
The natives, hearing of the remarkable affair made several unsuccessful atempts to steal the dog from its owner.

Joe, the Bootblack-A True Sketch.

Joe, the Bootblack—A True Sketch.

Down Connecticut avenue, in Washington, D. C., one fine day came Joe, the bootblack, whistling and singing, gazing nowhere in particular, when a boy twice his size "dared" him to fight. Joe accepted the invitation with vigor, but soon got the worst of it. They rolled over and over on the dirty pavement, Joe howling with pain and rage at his tormentor, who finally left him to his fate.

fate.

Just then Mrs. Hayes, wife of the President, came out of a house exactly opposite, where she had been calling, and was attracted by the groans and walls of a child. Seeing Joe she walked across the street, beckoning the driver to follow. The blood was running down the poor little face, his eyes were shut, and his clothes were torn. In her elegant costume Mrs. Hayes, the "First Lady of the Land," knelt down over the boy, wiped his face with a dainty bit of lace, and a strange, gentle voice asked kindly about his pains. He concluded he must see what it meant. While the big boys were stepping down to Sampson's alley he sat up at Mrs. Hayes' feet, looking into her beautiful eyes with all his might, and he said at last, "O, no ma'am! I never, never, never will fight a boy again; not Just then Mrs. Hayes, wife of the

a big boy, anyhow. For you see I'm sure to get licked."

Sampson alley was thrown into confusion to see Joe Davis come home in an elegant carriage; to see him lifted out by a driver, and carefully handed to the washerwoman mother. And when Mrs. Hayes said at leaving, "Remember your promise to me, Joe, and as soon as you feel well come to the White House and ask for Mrs. Hayes," Joe's mother sat down on the doorstep speechless.

But Joe waved his dirty little hand

But Joe waved his dirty little hand and screamed after her, "Yes, ma'am, I've fit for the last time; an' I'll come , I will." roun'

In two days Joe appeared at the area door of the White House. The servants door of the White House. The servants refused to speak to the madam for him. He marched to the front door, and said, "Mister, I must see the lady. She told me to come."

told me to come."

The doorkeeper made all things easy for him, and in a few moments Mrs. Hayes was welcoming him with smiles and pleasure as an honored guest. She walked with him through the lovely conservatory and grounds, told him about her church and Sabbath-school, and her newsboys' evening class, taught by a dear young friend.

Very proud, very happy, and wholly content with life, Joe went home from his first visit to the President's wife.

All About Oranges.

The orange was originally a pearshaped fruit about the size of a common wild cherry. Its evolution is due to 1200 years of cultivation. The southern slopes of the great Himalayan mountain range, extending eastward from the Sikh country—a region watered by the northern tributaries of the Ganges—constitutes the original habitat of the orange. This conclusion is drawn from botanical considerations and from traditional or historical accounts. Botanists have ascertained that this region is the home of wild varieties of the orange family which have served as types from which cultivated varieties have sprung. The wild citron of northern India is believed to have been the source of our cultivated varieties of the orange. The orange tree made its appearance in Europe in the fourth century, but it was not widely diffused until the fourteenth century. According to Gallerio, oranges were brought pearance in Europe in the fourth century, but it was not widely diffused until the fourteenth century. According to Gallerio, oranges were brought by the Arabs from India by two routes —the sweet ones through Persia and Syria, and thence to the shores of Italy and the south of France, and the bitter, called in commerce Seville oranges, by way of Arabia, Egypt, and the north of Africa to Spain. Thus all the old orange groves at Seville and Cordova, planted by the Moors, are of the bitter-fruited variety; and to this day the bitter orange predominates in the south of Spain.

Spain.

Our old name of "China orange" lingers only in a proverb, but the Germans continue to call, the fruit Apfelsine, that is, "apple of China," and so commemorate its domicile of origin; while the Italian name, Portugallo, points us to its discoverers. It is a note-worthy foot that the Arebs while reworthy fact that the Arabs, while re-taining the name naranj to signify the bitter orange which they brought from India, have themselves adopted the term bortukan to indicate the sweet variety which came to them from Portugal

The first recorded appearance of the fruit in England is in 1290 (Edward I reign), when a large Spanish ship arrived at Portsmouth with a cargo of fruit, out of which the Queen, Eleanor of Castile, purchased fifteen citrons and seven oranges. In her own country must have been familiar with the latter fruit, and the yellow oranges may have served to remind her of her old home. The next notice is in the year 1399, when pomes d'orring figure among the dishes at the coronation banquet of Henry IV. In 1509 the oranges procured for the daily dinner of the lords of the star chamber cost twopence; and some old household accounts for the year 1530, belonging to the Lestrange family of Hunstanton, contain the item, "paid for oranges threepence." For a banquet given by the Mayor of Norwich to the Duke of Norfolk and others, in the year 1561, sixteen oranges were purchased for twopence. The orange is twice mentioned in Shakespeare's play must have been familiar with the latter

MARCH

of "Much Ado About Nothing," and Machyn's diary informs us that on May day, 1559, the revellers at the Queen's palace at Westminster threw eggs and oranges at one another.

The tree itself was not introduced into England until a later date. In a survey of the manor of Wimbledon made in the year 1649, an orange house is described, in which were forty-two large orange trees, planted in large boxes, and valued at 10 pounds apiece.

There are many oranges, of curious shape and flavor, we seldom or never see in this country. Such are the pearshaped kind grown in the far east; the orange of the Philippines, which is no larger than a good-sized cherry; the double orange, in which two perfect oranges appear, one within the other; and the fingered citron of China, which is very large, and is placed on the table by the Celestials rather for its exquisite fragrance than for its flavor.

An orange tree will bear fruit till 150 years old, and there are recorded instances of orange trees bearing when 500 years old. One in Rome has been bearing 675; another was planted in 1278. One in Seville is 520 years, and others in different parts of Spain are 350 years old. In Malta and Naples 15,000 oranges have been picked from one single tree, and Mr. C. H. Wilcox tells of one in the Sandwich Islands that was

oranges have been picked from one single tree, and Mr. C. H. Wilcox tells of one in the Sandwich Islands that was estimated to bear 20,000. In two instances in southern Europe 38,000 were picked from one transpicked from one tree.
In Florida alone there are over thirty-

In Florida alone there are over thirtythree varieties of sweet oranges, not to
mention the "natural stock," which is
larger and handsomer fruit than the
sweet orange, and it is excellent for
orangeade and marmalade, but, being
very sour, is seldom shipped north. The
town of Waldo, Florida, claims to have
the largest orange tree in the world. It
was planted eighty-six years ago, and
its dimensions are: Height, 34 feet;
spread of branches from tip to tip, 58
feet; and girth one foot above the base
of trunk, 9 feet and 2 inches. It has
borne more than 12,000 oranges in one
season. The American orange industry
evidently has a bright future. Fruit of
the American growth has been introduced into England, and proving a
financial success, shipments have also
been made to Holland, Belgium and
northern Germany. The culture of
oranges has grown enormously in Florida since 1885, when the yield was less
than 1,000,000 boxes. An increase of
more than five hundred per cent. was
made in the succeeding eight years.
Florida is now able to supply all Europe made in the succeeding eight years. Florida is now able to supply all Europe with oranges, and have enough left for home consumption.

home consumption.

Some of the striking curiosities at the citric exhibition at Los Angeles, Cal., a while since, were horse cars apparently made of oranges, a clock tower, twenty-four feet high, composed of oranges, lemons, limes and raisins, a model of the San Gabriel mission made

of oranges, lemons, limes and raisins, a model of the San Gabriel mission made of small fragrant Tangerine oranges. One of the most interesting features around the grounds of the department of agriculture at Washington is an orange tree which now stands in a glass house close to the main building. The history of the tree is interesting. In 1870 the late Mr. Saunders, the government expert on pomology, learned that delicious seedless oranges were being grown in Brazil. He obtained some of the budding fruit from a United States consul, and from it the small seedlings were raised for distribution. The tree in the glass house to-day is the only one of the original lot to survive, and many experiments have been made with its branches. Finally a perfect tree was obtained, and seedlings were sent to Florida and to California. The Florida trees died, while those in California flourished. Thus the navel, or seedless orange owes its existence to the tree now fostered

while those in California flourished. Thus the navel, or seedless orange owes its existence to the tree now fostered by the department of agriculture.

Orange-flower water is not manufactured in Sorrento, the plantations not being extensive enough to make this species of industry profitable. It is, therefore, monopolized by Calabria and Sicily.

therefore, monopolized by Calabria and Sicily.

Bees are often kept where there are orange plantations. If maintained on a large scale great profits may be obtained, as the very best honey is made from the flowers of the citron and the crange, which are the same in shape, size, color and odor. All the honey made in Sorrento smells and tastes of the ravishing perfume of the orange-flowers, and it has become classical as the best that is produced, analogous to the honey of Hymettus.

There is no part of the orange-tree or the citron-tree which does not yield its share of profits. The fruit, the flower, the leaf, and finally the wood of the worn out tree itself, are all items of profit to the planter; and, in connection with their culture, can be carried.

tion with their culture, can be ca on another industry equally as p

able, and in nance the time, vation less, by ot liar to In have the g of the said t tion of its gift form warks upon

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able, which requires but a small outlay, and is dependent only on the maintenance of the bees and the blooming of the orange-flowers. The outlay, the time, and the labor involved in the cultivation of acid fruits are very much less, comparatively, than that involved by other branches of agriculture peculiar to mild climates.

In our land—the southern states—we have vast groves of these fruits, and the great point is to bring the culture of them to perfection. It has well been said that "the improvement and cultivation of our country to the utmost of all its great agricultural capabilities will form one of the most powerful bulwarks against poverty and dependence upon foreign nations."

This morning two hunters from this city, with dogs, shot twenty-five rabits within two hours, and another man got eight rabbits and a fox without using either gun or dog. John Dorgan, an aged resident of Rockville, who never shot a gun in his life started out this morning to get a rabbit for dinner. He carried a pick and shovel, with the idea of tracking a rabbit to a hole in the ground and digging it out. He succeeded in finding rabbit tracks and traced them to a hole.

After digging for half an hour, he came upon a red fox, which he killed with a blow with the pick. Certain which he pick. Certain that there was also a rabbit in the hole, he kept on digging, and finally away wear a white beard and drive do the kept on digging, and finally away wear a white beard and drive days well as a white beard of the furry animals reinder team—not always, you know—tightly almost over young the the pick. Certain that there was also a rabbit in the pick certain that there was also a rabbit in the ole, but that does it matter? He is Santa's white beard off at the Sunday such of a state of port of in the started out this is the most popular bedge plant of the present day, and I have neve seen it attacked by any insect. It is they allowed full growth it has beaufful blossoms, or a high bedge, being controlled by annual pruning. When allowed full growth it has beaufful blossoms, because the world was also a rabbit for dinner. He succeeded in finding rabbit tracks and traced them to a hole.

After digging for half an hour, he came upon a red fox, which he killed in finding rabbit tracks and traced them to a hole.

After digging for half an hour, he came upon a red fox, which he killed in finding rabbit tracks and traced them to a hole.

Is There a Santa Claus, thank God! The And shall I tell you a secret which that there was also a rabbit in the ole. It is true that he does not allowed the provided him the provided him. One of them asked what it felt like to be dead.

"Dead!" he exclaimed, "I wasn't dead. And I knew I wasn't, be

the harder do you resolve to make it up; not to bear him a grudge. That is the stamp for the letter to Santa. No-lody can stop it, not even a cross-draught in the chimney, when it has that on.

draught in the chimney, when it has that on.

Because—don't you know, Santa Claus is the spirit of Christmas; and ever and ever so many years ago when the dear little baby was born after whom we call Christmas and was cradled in the manger out in the stable because there was not room in the inn, that spirit come into the world to soften the hearts of men and make them love one another. Therefore, that is the mark of the spirit to this day Don't let anybody or anything rub it out. Then the rest doesn't matter. Let them tear Santa's white beard off at the Sunday school festival and growl in his bearskin coat. These are only his disguises. The steps of the real Santa Claus you can trace all through the world as you have done here with me and when you stand in the last of his tracks you will find the Blessed Babe of Bethlehem smilling a welcome to you. For then you will be home.

WHY WALL

STREET RULES

WITH THE **PEOPLES**

MONEY

BOOK

Electric Railroads Big Money-Makers

I Am Building the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and Offer You This Opportunity to Make Money With Me in This Enterprise



IN ADDITION TO YOUR SMALL INVESTMENT.

BELIEVE I can show you the best electric investment opportunity that ever came to your notice—I firmly believe it and I have backed up my belief by a \$100,000 investment myself. I don't want you to say "yes" or "no" until you give me a chance to talk with you a little while.

If you've got some money that you want to place where it will bring you big returns, or if you want to invest a little each month out of your income, just pin your faith to me for a little while until I can lay before you an investment proposition that strikes me as a great, big money-maker for the people, and the indisputable facts bear me out in my judgment—I want you to have where it will work for you, and you only.

Now, the first thing to do is to send for my big 40-page "Book of Electric Railroad Facts," which I'll mail you free, and at the same time I also send you my other Book called, "Why Wall Street Rules With The People's Money." When you get these two books, which contain all the facts about the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and about me, personally, then I'm willing for you to sit in the quiet of your home and pass judgment on the whole proposition.

I just want you to have these two free books that will open your eyes about banks and Wall Street and investments in general; and when you get these two books I'll take my chances on whether you'll say, "Savage is wrong" or "Savage is right," and it won't interfere with our feelings or friendship if you never invest a dollar or never write me again. I offer you these two books free—I want to show you how you can make your money work and earn for you.

Now, just a minute, while I give you a few facts. Perhaps nine

I want to show you how you can make your money work and earn for you.

Now, just a minute, while I give you a few facts. Perhaps nine out of ten readers of this paper know me already, but to those who do not, I want to say that I've been doing a national and international business out of Minneapolis for the past 22 years.

My business is now the largest of its kind in the world—made so by the continued patronage of nearly three million thinking, progressive, hard-working farmers and stockraisers.

These people are my friends and customers—many have already invested in my new enterprise—some from your own State and from every State in the Union and every Province in Canada.

I have built up a number of big enterprises here in the Northwest and now I'm building the biggest of them all.

Dan Patch

M. W. Savage, President Dan Patch Electric Railroad,

the Wealth of the Great Northwest ROCHESTER Electric Railroad The First Electric Railroad to Tap

Yes, the Dan Patch Electric Railroad, running from Minneapolis to Rochester, and back from Lakeville to St. Paul.

I am not merely "thinking" of building this Railroad; I am really building it now—grading on the first section is about completed and we have started grading on the last division from Owatonna to Rochester.

I am working to make this the best-constructed and biggest dividend-paying Electric Railroad in the country. High-class Electric Roads from New York to Spokane are great money-makers. I tell you all about it in my Big Book. This is the second time I have given the people a chance to share with me—my other enterprise paid 8 per cent in less than one year—the dividend checks were mailed out on June 1st. Now is your chance to share with me in this enterprise—the greatest of them all. I will give you \$1,000 in youting stock in addition to a small investment. I want to send you the estimated net-profit statement, showing how a \$5,000 investment grows to \$17,280.00. How a \$1,000 in-

Railroad, Minneapolis, Minneapo

M. W. SAVAGE, President, Minneapolis, Minn.





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Peary Makes a New Discovery.

Finds out that recent development of e talking machine has been wonderful, d makes a record.

the talking machine has been wonderful, and makes a record. At the height of a typical New Jersey blizzard, which to him was probably like a midsummer day, Commander Robert E. Peary came to Camden and made a record for the Victor Talking Machine Company. The famous explorer was astonished at the great strides made in the talking-machine industry during the last two years he had been in the Arctic regions, and he was so greatly impressed with the absolute perfection of the Victor and with the fact that it afforded him an unequaled opportunity to tell to the world the story of the discovery of the North Pole, that he not only made a record telling of his thrilling journey but gave the Victor the exclusive right to issue them. The Commander's talk is delivered in his usual vigorous style, is remarkably clear and distinct, and extremely impressive. His modest nature asserts itself in this record, for not once in the course of his four-minute talk has he used the word "L"

April Showers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

Flowers of spring, come again!
Birds that sing, let refrain,
arol over field and mountain
treak above cascade and fountain,
Cheer and brighten everything!
Flowers and birds—we call it, "Spring."

O'er the flowers, sunny hours Weary even bursting flowers. Over all the happy story Shines the sun in all his glory; And they wither, by and by Neath the blue of April sky.

Then it lowers; then it pours; Afterwhile the glad bird soars, rying with its joy to cover, s the rainbow, spanning over; And the blossoms lift their heads, Bluer blues, and brighter reds.

Clouds are low, friends, you know, And perhaps the storm-winds blow. ou forget that bending over ields of ferns or of red clover, Love makes all the dewdrops fall Just to cheer and freshen all.

The Home Orchard,

Gabriel Hiester Tells Pennsylvania Farmers How to Have Good Fruit on the Farm. Reported for Green's Fruit Grower.

Mr. Hiester is a most successful commercial fruit grower with orchards in Dauphin and Perry counties, Pa. He is regarded as one of the leading authorities in the state on the questions that confront the practical grower. A summary of Mr. Hiester's remarks follows:

summary of Mr. Hiester's remarks follows:

The farmer of to-day must give his family every possible comfort. He must make the farm attractive in spite of comparative isolation. An abundance of fruit at all seasons is one of the most potent factors in accomplishing this result. It is possible to have apples every day in the year and varieties should be selected with this in view. The requirements will be quite different from those of the commercial orchardist.

The old fashioned Early Harvest is the best very early apple. From the time the fruit is as large as a wainut it yields the best of pies and sauce. Yellow Transparent will supply us until Oldenburg comes in. Then we have the best of all summer apples, the Summer Rambo, which keeps us supplied until Smokehouse begins to drop. This is Harrisburg's pet apple. Hardly anything else can be sold during its

Summer Rambo, which keeps us supplied until Smokehouse begins to drop. This is Harrisburg's pet apple. Hardly anything else can be sold during its season. Smokehouse carries us through to the winter apples. Of these there are many good ones, chief among them being Northern Spy, King, Baldwin, Winter Rambo, Grimes Golden, and Stayman Winesap. In addition to these there are usually a few local favorites of which a few will be wanted. Early peaches are not at their best in Pennsylvania. Rot is a most serious pest. The earliest good variety is Cross Early, a white peach with a red cheek. Then Mountain Rose, another white fleshed fruit. The Elberta is of high quality if allowed to ripen. It gets its name as the "Ben Davis of peaches" because it is so often picked green for distant markets. It is a good canner, hardy, and an abundant bearer. If for no other reason, plant it because it may give fruit when all the rest fail. Globe comes next with the highest quality, though a shy bearer. These are followed by Crawford Late, Smock and Fox Seedling.

no other reason, plant it because it may give fruit when all the rest fail. Globe comes next with the highest quality, though a shy bearer. These are followed by Crawford Late, Smock and Fox Seedling.

Watch for yellows. When a tree is affected, take it out and burn it and do it quickly.

The cherry is the fruit of all others most attractive to the children. But it is often necessary to plant enough to feed the birds of the neighborhood and hope to enjoy the rest. Early Richmond is the best sour cherry, though it rots easily. The stone sticks to the stem, making seeding easy. Montmorency is the richest, sourest, and best for preserves. English Morello is a good sweet. Black Tartarian is large, hardy, and an abundant bearer. Ide is a dark red cherry of fine flavor that possesses the very desirable quality of standing wet weather. Oxhearts are favorites with the youngsters.

Of plums the German Prune, Green Gage, and Damson make a good home planting. The curculio is troublesome, but may be controlled by spraying the leaves as they come out with a solution of arsenate of lead, 3 pounds in 50 gallons of water, or with paris green, ½ pound; molasses, 1 quart; lime, 3 pounds; water, 50 gallons. The insect feeds for a short time on the leaves and so gets the poison.

Duchess is a fine pear, best grown on dwarf stock. Bartlett is hard to beat for eating out of hand or for canning. Tyson is a sweet, yellow pear, with a red cheek. It ripens on the tree and the children soon make a path in that direction. Seekel is the most luscious that grows. Howell is fine grained and buttery, white fleshed, of good quality, and an excellent canner.

or otherwise damaged to the ground line, the vital part is safe under ground and will put forth new shoots, but not so if bud is wholly above ground, as they are too frequently set, which latter is a hazardous practice and the dangers such a rose is heir to are indeed numerous. Upon arrival of bushes from nursery they should be well, but deed numerous. Upon arrival of bushes sometimes wither away just as they are from nursery they should be well, but carefully pruned, and if not nice and fresh they may be wonderfully revived loving plants, they dry off when overting roses, the soil if fairly dry should be firmly packed around roots and hole filled to within three inches of surface, then filled with water, say twice and later leveled up with loose dirt. Or better mulched with any handy material, such as old chips, which are ideal and almost a life guaranty if that meddlesome farm hen will desist in her inherent inquisitive tendencies of sticking

good looker. Clairgeau is very late. Larns is a little yellow sweet pear and one of the finest to eat out of hand.

It pays to care for the home orchard. You cannot get crops of fruit from an crchard that is under the farm rotation and is not specially fed. Prune, spray, fertilize. The fertilizer should be rich in phosphoric acid and potash, with enough nitrogen to secure eight or ten inches annual growth. If the orchard is old and neglected, prune it severely and treat it well. Make the home orchard yield enough extra fruit to pay expenses, while it supplies the family and friends with the very best of horticulture's products.—Paul Work.

Planting Roses.

Planting Roses.

Planting Roses,

Planting Roses,

Planting complete to fall setting, says "Rural New Yorker." Budded roses should be set deep, with the bud at least three inches below surface, that roots from the budded portion may form; then too if bush should be badly frozen, or otherwise damaged to the ground line, the vital part is safe under ground

Sweet Peas.—Annual sweet peas have

Sweet Peas.-Annual sweet peas have already been great favorites, particularly with the ladies, says "Orchard and Garden." They are all beautiful, some however, being more fragrant than others. They are easily grown, but sometimes wither away just as they are coming into bloom. This is chiefly owing to shallow parting the state of the same of the same



Green's Fruit Grower Patterns

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sizes, 4 to 12.
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2 to 8.

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Patterns 10c, each. Order pattern by number, and give size in inchestress Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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Sum Signs ov Spring.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Unkel Dudley.

Dame Natur's butiful white robe Is getting ful ov holes; An' the wether is sum warmer here Than at the frozen poles.

The robin now begins tu rob
The airth ov litul worms;
The bluburd luks mos awful blu,
Out in the kold spring storms.

The old frogs sing an' the tadpols al Wigul thair tales fur joy; Thar's a nawty wink in the maidun's eye, And a hoop from the vilage boy.

Nabur small soul is castin' roun Tu borer garden seed; And soulles men hev turnd thair kine Out tu fros bitun feed.

"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

No Reflections.

Spring is the best of all the year, When everything is green; The things that grow out of the earth, Of course, is what I mean.

The plow is a good implament and a

d investment.

good investment.

Sometimes a square deal is a long time gittin' round.

They is no greater joy than livin', ef yew live right.

"Pollertics make strange bedfellers," they say, but so do big corporations.

A penny saved is a penny spent, with a good many people.

Tainted money is jest like ev'ry other kind ef yew don't know it.

Ef we on'y couldn't remember jest the things we'd like tew forgit!

It is all right tew be a bird pervidin' yew are an early one.

Chickens don't allus come home tew

Chickens don't allus come home tew roost, but thet ain't no fault uv the

Mebbie yew can't spile a rotten aig, but cold storage kin spile a good one.
Where there's a will there's a lawyer
an' twenty or more relatives on either

Lookin' fur airships is a fust rate thing fur helpin' the weeds along in the garden. Money will make the mare go a good

Money will make the mare go a good eal faster ef it's put intew an auty-

mobile.

The good men dew will live after them, an' some uv the bad they dew will go ahead uv them.

Some peoples' idee uv a good time seems tew be tew spile the good times

others. A bird in a henyard is wuth tew in the market, ef she happens tew be

A Happy Medium.

I wouldn't care to be as rich
As some rich men I see,
An' yet I wouldn't want to be
As poor as what I be.

Woman is God's Great Gift to Man.

Woman is God's Great Gift to Man.

Rev. J. Aspinwall C. McCuaig, of New York, addressed a large audience of men last night at Y. M. C. A. Music hall on the subject of "Man's Relation to Woman." The whole trend of the lecture, which held every man present for nearly an hour and a half, was to elevate his thoughts in regard to woman. Among other things, the speaker said: "The advancement of woman depends upon the enlightenment of man. Men stand in their investigations and struggles toward a higher civilization as an advance column before mothers, sisters, wives and daughters.

"Woman is by nature dependent upon man. The constitution of human life is not every man for himself and every woman for herself, but every man and all men for every woman and all women.

It was claimed that while in certain

Women.

It was claimed that while in certain respects man has priority to woman, there is a sense in which woman has superiority to man, in beauty of form, in flash of thought, and in daintiness of



"Woman is the most perfect vision of loveliness from the hand of the great Creator. Her thought is like the leaping of the stag from cliff to cliff. Man thinks by succession of thoughts. Woman thinks as by inspiration. Her outward beauty and flash of intellect are but the index of an inner glory—a delicacy, sensibility and susceptibility—that never grows old."

Mr. McCuaig emphatically declared that man's relationship to woman has its origin and virtue in God.

"Side by side with God man first saw woman. Only in the light of God is woman rightly seen. All her charms shine there. In any other light man sees her with but partial vision. Brought by God to man she is the embodiment of choicest earthly blessing. She is a revelation of joy in her coming. She is society for the heart. She is the impulse of another life. Her virtues expand with her motherhood. She is the queen whose rule is the home. If prosperity comes she makes it worth having. If failure and poverty knock at the door her resources are boundless. To industry and frugality she adds patience and hope and cheer. In the crisis of death she takes by the hand the man who should have led her heavenward and points him to God. When there is nothing more to do she prays. She is God's gift to man—a loving, trusting, helping wife." A bird in a henyard is wuth tew in the market, ef she happens tew be layin' some.

Take all the advice thet is offered yew, then run it threw yewr commonsene winnowin' machine.

The man who bets his bottom dolar gen'ly finds it purty clus tew the top uv his pocket.

On a cracker bar'l in a grocery store is a good place tew set an' explain why farmin' doesn't pay.

The ol' oxcart may be slow an' all thet, but it never gits a hotbox, or hez a head-on collision.

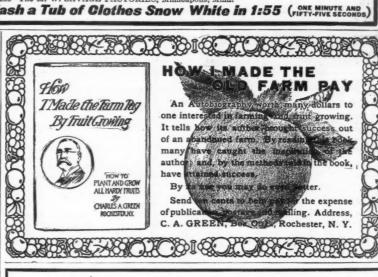
It's no time tew say, "sweets tew the sweet" when yew are handin' yewr neighbor's wife a mess uv pleplant.

The man in pollertics who says thet the office seeks him wants tew remember thet it takes somethin' besides the office seeks him wants tew remember thet it takes somethin' besides the office tew elect him.

It is more blessed tew give than tew receive, an' try tew remember that when yew are tryin' tew hear what is bein' said on yewr line.

A true son uv the soil is one who sticks by his mother through thick an' thin, an' then she in turn takes good care uv him ef she hez been well kept up.

A Happy Medium.



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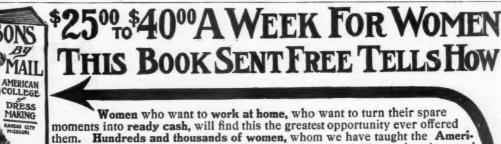
Green's Fruit Grower

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e upper photograph is that of O. L. Roberts rife of Ohio, sitting on their porch which is beau-by a vine of the Clematis Paniculata, a white tis of great beauty, one of the easiest of all tis to succeed with. The lower photograph is of a hardy Hydrangea bush which should be on ome grounds of every reader of Green's Fruit er.

What Fruits Shall I Plant on My Farm?

Mr. J. D. Whipple, of Pa., writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has a farm located on the border of a prosperous village. He is 43 years old and has seven children, aged from 3 to 17 years, the oldest a boy. The boy takes more naturally to fruit growing than Mr. J. D. Whipple, of Pa., writes tillity. Then after planting the young Green's Fruit Grower that he has a apple trees he continues to grow crops farm located on the border of a prosperous village. He is 43 years old and has seven children, aged from 3 to 17 the ground so that it is no longer posyears, the oldest a boy. The boy takes more naturally to fruit growing than the other children. He has now three acres devoted to fruits which are profitable. His farm of forty-five acres is paid for. He is thinking of planting orchards need to have the soil enriched. I tell the manager of Green's fruit farm that he does not spend half enough money for fertilizers and yet we buy carloads of commercial fertilizers each year and perhaps fifty carloads of stable manure, besides sheep manure and all the wood ashes we can buy.

When you hear of the remarkable success of some orchardist and you visit his place you will find on inquiry that he spends large sums of money for fertilizers to enrich the soil in which his trees are growing. You must have a thrifty annual growth of each tree and vigorous healthy foliage in order no grafts to spare of improved nuts. Some of this land would doubtless be some of this land would doubtless be still to graft nut trees and vigorous healthy foliage in order no grafts to spare of improved nuts. Some of this land would doubtless be still to graft nut trees and vigorous healthy foliage in order no grafts to spare of improved nuts. Some of this land would doubtless be success of planting. The land still higher up would seem to be a good location for peach trees which do better on elevations than elsewhere. Instead of buying more land as you pro-

ter on elevations than elsewhere.

record of peach trees which do betstead of buying more land as you propose I advise that you develop and enrich the land you already have aiming
to grow double the crop per acre
whether of fruit or farm crops.

Whenever I hear of a farmer with a
family of children such as you have, it
occurs to me that small fruit growing
could be made remarkably profitable
as the children could become interested
in the plantations of strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant and gooseberry and pick a large portion of the
fruit: I advise that your boy who is
to plant to small fruit which will come
into bearing quickly while he is waiting
for the orchard trees to get larger and
bear fruit.

Do Trees Sleep?

I am asked whether plants, vines and
trees sleep. My reply is that year by

Do Trees Sleep?

I am asked whether plants, vines and trees sleep. My reply is that year by year we are learning that there is close similarity between the vegetable and animal kingdom. Scientists tell us that there was a time in the early history of the world when all living things could not be classed either as vegetable or animal, but were a combination of both. In this sense man is brother to the melon, apple, chestnut and oak. Scientific men are almost ready to concede that the leaves of trees and plants have sensibility, can feel and see, certain organs of the leaves being suspected of having the power of vision. The leaves of trees are certainly of wonderful conving the power of vision. The leavest trees are certainly of wonderful con-ruction, far beyond the wildest

dreams of the casual observer. It may not be going too far to assume that plants, vines and trees have a period of rest which we may call sleep, during plants, vines and trees have a period of rest which we may call sleep, during which they recuperate in strength and vitality. At the north this period is fall and winter, after the leaves have been shed. During this period the vital energies are almost as dormant as are those of animals in sleep. When a man sleeps he is not entirely at rest, for his heart and lungs are in operation, his blood is circulating and his food is digesting. Likewise plants, trees and vines are not entirely dormant in winter. There is some growth of root if the frost has not penetrated to the depth where they lie, and there may be some circulation of sap when the weather is moderate. But no one can witness the tremendous vitality displayed by plants, vines and trees every spring time, the rapid expanding of bud and marvelous growth of new shoots and enfolding leaves, without feeling that there has been a period of sleep during which the vital energies have been restored. Each autumn also we cannot help being impressed with the fact that the trees and plants are going to sleep when they shed their leaves and assume the appearance of restfulto sleep when they shed their leave and assume the appearance of restfuland assume the appearance of restfulness. As the years go by we shall know
more of the nature of plants and of
their similarity to animals. I cannot
help shuddering when I see a tree shattered and torn by some accident. It
seems to me that the tree has sensibility and is conscious of the rending
of its parts.

What Does the Orchard Need?

What Does the Orchard Need?

When we compare the average specimen of New York state apples with apples grown on the Pacific Coast we must be convinced that something is lacking in the eastern orchards. The question is what is lacking?

The average farmer plants an orchard on soil that has been planted to average farm crops for over fifty years until the soil is depleted of fertility. Then after planting the young apple trees he continues to grow crops of corn, potatoes, beans, wheat, rye,

In- plied by irrigation whereas we at the

orchards.

One hundred thousand willows are being planted along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad in North Dakota to serve as snow sheds.

The Association of American ertisers has examined and certified to reulation of this publication. The detail of such examination is on file at the York office of the Association. No figures of expension approaches

No. 30





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Hours of Rep Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

Winds are asleep; the daylight fades
Against the western skies of light.
The glory hovers, fleece and gold,
Beneath the falling shades of nigh
The sengs of eventide, from far,
Hall the bright glory of a star.

The day is done. All nature rests;
For every heart is weary now.
Earth tulls to sleep her burdened ones,
And sweet they dream. The troubled
brow
Has now forgotten grief and care,
And rest is brooding everywhere.

O soul of mine! Safe in His love
Who feeds the ravens—thou art blest!
Safe in his arms of tenderness,
Taste thou the sweet eternal rest!
Fear not—the wild-birds soar above
With happy carol, "God is love!"

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Praised by Thousands of Delighted Users.

C. Day, S. D., writes: "Used it 10 minutes after receipt. Feel like a giant-refreshed with new life." Mrs. Button, Ry., writes: "Splendid! So casy to bathe the children." G. Chase, N. Y., writes: After S. years use I consider it a Godsend. My complete restoration to health does send. My complete restoration to health does not be not be abled to the control of the con

who feeds the ravens—thou art bleat! Safe in his arms of tenderness. Taste thou the sweet eternal rest! Taste thou the forchard of one hundred acres on the Lake Champian slope, Vermont, which produced an \$18,000 crop of apples last years, and for which he has refused an offer of \$50,000. Mr. Holmes lays great stress on the necessity of liberal fertilization and thorough spraying, but careful reading of his letter will show that his experience has proved the importance of constant cultivation of the soil. Learning his lesson from the experience of previous years, his great crop of 1999 appears to have been due to the fact that, after the generous use of fertilizers, he allowed no soil to form among the trees and kept the surface of the ground open by the repeated use of cut away and spring tooth harrows of cut away and spring tooth harrows are were set out by his fathers (wenty-five feet apart in the row. When the orchard came into the care of the present owner he took heroic measures by cutting out every other row.

In a private letter Mr. Holmes says he finds the free use of stable manure to be essential to the best growth of his trees, and he is now buying manure for his orchard in Holyoke, Mass., while in color and size of foliage and in stress, and he is now buying manure for his orchard in Holyoke, Mass., while the kind of care I knew it should have. The hundred acres had been firmed and sprayed thoroughly for several years, but the yield had never the provide and the provid rest in color and size of fruit that seventy acres more were limed that fall and the remainder of the orchard will be limed this winter.

"To go back to 1907, the plowed ground was thoroughly pulverized with a disc harrow and was gone over with a spring-tooth harrow about once every two weeks until the middle of July, when I sowed one bushel of buckwheat to the acre. Two weeks before apple picking time when the buckwheat was in full bloom, it was rolled with a low roller in order to break it down and at the same time provide a soft cushion for windfalls and keep them clean. That fall I picked 2500 barrels from the 50 acres I took care of, and 600 barrels from the rest.

"In the spring of 1908, foolishly allowing myself to be influenced against my own judgment by the opinion of some of the wise ones, who said the crop of the previous year was due to the manure alone, I dropped one-half of the fifty acres and cultivated but twenty-five, while manuring the entire orchard. We all know what a dry season we had in 1908. I cultivated the twenty-five acres once every ten days until the middle of July when I seeded to mammoth clover for a cover crop for winter. The outcome of this experiment was, that from twenty-five acres cultivated but one year yielded 200 barrels, much inferior in size; and from the other half of the entire orchard I got nothing.

"I spray before buds open for bud moth and cigar case bearer with bordeaux lead arsenate mixture, and again after the blossoms fall for codling moth, with lead arsenate mixture, and again after the blossoms fall for codling moth, with lead arsenate and lime. The third spray comes just before the apple turns down and is for blight, fungus and the codling moth. Spraying at this time if carefully done, fills the calyx with a first and last breakfast for the grub when he emerges from the egg. Our greatest pest is the codling moth, but this little chap need not be feared if the spray nozzle is pointed in the right direction and held there long enough during the second spraying.

Fertile Farms.—Fred E. Gott, of Spencerport, talked to the farmers on "The Fertility Problem." He was loud spoken in praise of manure as a fertilizer, but added that it was not always handled in the most intelligent way. Nitrogen, he said, was the most important fertilizing agent in manure, and the longer the manure was allowed to stand the more of the nitrogen was freed from it. To put it in a covered place in the barn seemed to be even worse than leaving it standing just outside a long time, and the only way he could solve the problem was by taking it right out on the fields while it was fresh and spreading it. In this way loss of its fertilizing value is avoided. Fertile Farms.—Fred E. Gott, way los avoided.

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Kinmundy, III.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—We have received from D. M. Ferry & Co. Of Detroit, Micho. a large peach. The principal trouble and annoyance is a general cal assistance in developing agriculture in the state of New York the New York Central with the kerosene. The Canadian statistical assistance in developing agriculture in the state of New York the New York Central with the state of New York the New York Central with the state of New York the New York cases. It is found that eight ounces of a series of three demonstration of the state of New York Central with the state of New York central when flour is used in making the emultiplication and intelligent cultivation, can be made to yield a good living to face with a wood famine if State in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and face in the state of New York et and the state

—Our national forests cost us \$1,-000,000 a year in excess of income. Ger-many makes \$60,000,000 a year out of

obo, 000 a year in excess or income. Germany makes \$80,000,000 a year out of herr. The first influx of gold mine operators who annually come here from Alaska for the winter arrived recently, bringing the first authentic news of the gold output of the year at Nome and Fairbanks. Figures complied place the gold output of the Year at Nome and Fairbanks. Figures complied place the gold output of the Year at Nome and Fairbanks. Figures complied place the gold output of the Year at Nome and Fairbanks. Figures converted and shipped \$4,000,000 of the Year at Nome are nearly \$1,000,000 less than for 1908.

The Tanana output is \$3,000,000 greater than last year, while the receipts at Nome are nearly \$1,000,000 less than for 1908.

The Year and Year a

OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

ALL HAIL the new born strawberry. The Ideal—the grandest berry in existence to-day. It has more good points than any known variety. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, free from rust, sending out very large, heavy runners, making strong, thrifty plants. Blossom staminate or perfect. Season, medium; a very heavy cropper of large, uniform berries, holding well up in size to the last picking. The best shipper, the best canner; the best looker in boxes, the best seller I ever had the pleasure to offer for sale. I have a limited supply oplants; will sell them while they last at one dollar per dozen by mail, post-paid. J. W. Haines, R. D. No. 3. Avilla, Noble Co., Indiana.

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Get my brand new proposition with proof. Lowest price ever made on a first-class spreader. My agreement to pay you back your money after a 18 months' trial If it's not a paying investment. How's that for a prolare to make such an offer. 6,000 thirty days free just like I sat you send your new proposition and big send your new proposition and by

Stice, Osweya, Kans. "Often pull it with my ggy team. Does good work. Have always used before. Galloway much the best. If going to zee more they would all be Galloways."

m Galloway Company, 869 Galloway Station, Waterloo, lowa CH



Row of Syracuse New Red Raspberry, after old canes are cut out, and tips of bearing car

Notes from Green's Fruit Farm. Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. H. Burson.

Notes from Green's Fruit Grower by E. H. Burson.

Grafting the Grape.—A row or more of grape vines that have borne fruit for three or four seasons we have decided to graft over to a more profitable variety. In the early spring this will be done. The graft will be connected with the foster parent below the level of the soil, the soil pressed well about the grafts, one bud being left above ground. It is not everyone who makes a success of this method of grape culture but when successful this is a quick way to turn an unprofitable vineyard into a profitable one—that is if the new scion is of the right sort, of course.

We have just added by purchase two or three more tenement houses to the nursery. These will be occupied as are ten others by men who will be employed here. Let me see, there were ten houses before the last one built, and these ten are all occupied by men who are employed the year round, rain or shine, men who in some instances have been with us for twenty years or more. Wages have gone up, the cost of living has increased, farm rents and village home rents have soared, but the rents on these nursery houses are just the same per year as they were twenty-five years ago. In the matter of house rent to our men, men whose interest with ours we have in mind, we are content to be considered behind the times. February 14.—Winter is going fast—the bulk of 250,000 feet of box lumber, 60,000 head pieces, two tons of nails, a ton of band fron has been used in the making up of the thousands of bright new boxes which are seen piled up ready for business, and yet there are more to make up.

Yellows and Blight.—We keep a sharp lookout in our peach orchard for the disease known as yellows. If we find a peach tree, the leaves of which are turning yellow, there is almost as great alarm as though our house were on fire. We immediately attack the tree, cut it down, and burn on the spot where it grew, placing dry brush or straw underneath it to make heat enough to burn the green wood.

If a pear tree is attacked with pea

tree, cut it down, and burn on the spot where it grew, placing dry brush or straw underneath it to make heat enough to burn the green wood.

If a pear tree is attacked with pear blight we immediately cut off the diseased branches, eighteen inches below the point where the disease is shown by the blackening of the bark. If such work as this has been delayed by any of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower, now is the time to dig out the diseased peach trees and to cut out those tranches of the pear trees which are attacked with pear blight.

While we are not troubled with black knot on plums we keep up a vigorous search over the plum trees and will cut out any branches that may appear to be at all affected with black knot. Where the plum trees receive good cultivation, and are sprayed annually with bordeaux mixture, there is not likely to be much trouble with black knot. It is on old plum trees, that have been neglected, standing along fence rows where they receive no cultivation, which are more seriously attacked with black knot. I have seen plum trees every twig and branch of which was covered with black knot. The spores of the fungus of the black knot on one plum tree may spread to many other healthy trees in that locality if not cut off at once and burned.

About Pruning.—Our grape vines are all pruned. The canes are not tied to the wires until spring opens as they are protected somewhat by lying on the ground. In very cold climates grape growers often press the grape vines down to the earth with a heavy rail, or with shovels of earth, to protect them during severe winters.

fac-ruit

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The rows of blackberry plants, raspberry, the currant and gooseberry plants should be gone over at any time between now and April first. The old dead wood of the blackberry and raspberry should be cut off and burned. The currant and gooseberry will not need much pruning, but a little pruning will be helpful. Do not leave too much wood on the currant and gooseberry and do not cut out too much. If you take out a portion of the wood the fruit will be much larger than if you leave on a large amount of bearing wood. Aim to cut out a few bearing branches each year from old plants of currant and gooseberry, allowing new growth to take the place of older bearing branches. But no one can tell exactly how to prune anything by words alone. This can only be taught by trimming a bush or tree in your presence. There are no two bushes or trees which should be pruned exactly alike. Differently, as some are fast growers and others are slow growers.

We keep a sharp outlook at Green's fruit farm for damages done to trees

ferent varieties have to be pruned differently, as some are fast growers and others are slow growers.

We keep a sharp outlook at Green's fruit farm for damages done to trees by mice and rabbits. If a tree is found with the bark gnawed off the gnawed part should be protected at once from sun and winds. Any soft substance like wet adhesive clay or fresh cow dung attached to the injured parts, and then the clay and the trunk of the tree wrapped with burlap, or stout paper, will in many cases save the life of the iree which otherwise would perish.

We are often asked the value of a grape or a fruit tree. Remember that a vine or tree that has received good attention is worth many times more than a neglected tree or vine. The grape vine climbing over the walls of your house, which bears a bushel or two of beautiful fruit each year, you would not allow to be removed for \$50 although the vine when planted may not have cost over fifteen cents. A pear or apple tree in full bearing may yield you from five to twelve barrels of fruit each year, yet at planting it may not cost you over twenty-five cents. It is difficult to estimate the value of such a tree. There are few who would estimate a tree in full bearing at less than fifty dollars. Consider for a moment how much a thrifty young orchard adds to the value of a farm that is offered for sale.

Would End Food Crops.

Would End Food Crops.

Would End Food Crops.

"Do you seriously think that agriculture is threatened by the killing of birds?" I inquired.

"I do; and yet the danger to the country is scarcely realized. It is a scientific truth that vegetation will disappear with the birds. Food crops will go, and so will the weeds and trees. Birds were provided by nature as a check upon insects that live on plants, collectively and promiscuously. When man ignores the laws and safeguards of nature, he invariably pays a heavy penalty. In Pennsylvania a bounty was voted on owls and hawks. The farmers and their sons gayly took guns and went forth. They got a few dollars out of the public treasury, but crop-eating rodents established great colonies under their corn cribs, in their granaries and out in their fields. The bounty was repealed. Hawks and owls are shot by farmers everywhere, although they are tireless hunters of rats and mice. Bird life is absolutely necessary to agriculture. The prairie chickens that once filled the west lived on grasshoppers and California locusts. When they vanished under the shotgun of man the grasshoppers devastated whole states at a time."

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HOW TO GROW FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND ORNAMENTALS

BY M. G. KAINS

The dominant ideas of this book are to encourage the average farmer and householder to emancipate himself and his family at least a little from the routine still too common in farm living, to make some of the barren spots fruitful, to eliminate some of the drudgeries, and by example rather than by precept to spread the good news that men and women whose farms include orchards and gardens are more than landlords and landladies of dirty acres; they are the real lords and ladies of the land. The prime object of the book, therefore, is not to reach and teach the specialist how to make his specialty profitable, though even he may glean many useful hints throughout the volume; it is to aid all who feel the need of a better mode of living and seek to attain such through the mediums of fruits, vegetables and ornamentals.

The editor has drawn freely upon the actual experiences of farmers and farmers' wives, so the readers may feel that the cases presented are largely similar to their own. Thus they can gain much inspiration and encouragement.

Over a hundred of the most practical and successful horticulturists in the country give their experiences and the methods which have produced Large Profits. Among the subjects fully treated are the following:

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The regular Fruit Department in

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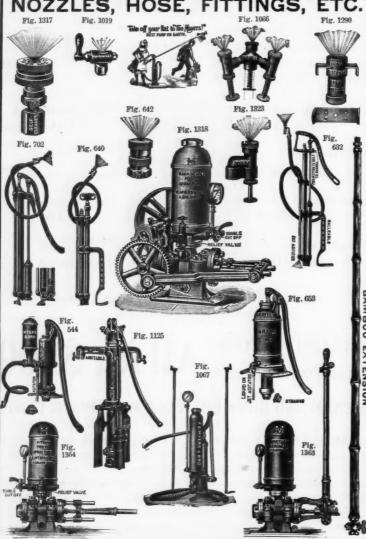
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ots NEEDED ON FARM, SEA OR BANCH. BY MAIL INSURED, \$1.20 ELY such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the unfacturers of Europic, measure closed is increased over \$3.7 feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS BOUND, but the property of the size of the si it was almost 20 per cent conceased. Your Solar eye-piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the Telescope. Yours truly, L. B. HERRY. KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., DEFT. G. F. 90 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.



The Thorn Apple.

The Thorn Apple.

This is a beautiful tree growing wild in many parts of the country. The blossoms are usually white and so completely fill the tree as to make it look like a bank of snow. The fruit is something like the apple, but not the true apple. It is borne profusely in clusters. It is bright red and very attractive and remains long upon the trees. The above photograph is taken from a spray of thorn apples. They look almost like cherries.

Occasionally this thorn apple tree has double blossoms which are remarkably

Occasionally this thorn apple tree has double blossoms which are remarkably beautiful. Some of these rare varieties with double blossoms furnish white double blossoms and others red double blossoms. I know of no more attractive trees for the home grounds than one of these double flowering white thorns planted near one of the double flowering red thorns. The thorn apple does not make a large tree so it does not encumber the ground, but it is an object of great beauty and should be planted by all who love the beautiful in flowering trees.

be planted by all who love the beautiful in flowering trees.

Cheap Farms.

While I know of no farms in New York state which are abandoned I hear of low priced farms here, but have no definite knowledge of their value. One farm of 150 acres with buildings can be bought for \$3000. One of 96 acres with stock and tools on the place for \$2800. Another of 140 acres for \$2800 and several smaller places of 3 to 20 acres at low prices. These farms are mostly located near the Harlem R. R. about 110 milles from New York city. No one should buy land without first seeing it and making careful inquiry. It is difficult to judge of soil at seasons when there are no crops growing. There are farms in this state with buildings cffered at about \$20 per acre but there is probably some good reason why they should be sold so cheap. The land is probably poor and cold, lacking in drainage and fertility, or for some reason not considered valuable. Unimproved land in Nebraska, Idaho and Montana can scarcely be bought at this low price. My opinion is that good fertile land near Rochester, N. Y., at \$150 per acre, which will bear almost any kind of fruit, would be cheaper than one of these poor farms in New York state at \$20 per acre. If I were looking for good farm land I would try to buy the best land I could get. I would prefer ten acres of good fertile soil well located rather than fifty or even one hundred acres poorly located with poor soil.—Chas. A. Green.

I wish to set an orchard for fancy trade, What varieties would you recom-

even one hundred acres poorly located with poor soil.—Chas. A. Green.

I wish to set an orchard for fancy trade. What varieties would you recommend for this section just east of Conn. valley? What are the faults of the "Westfield Seek-no-further," which I seldom see mentioned now? Would you advise my planting it?—Henry T. Edson, Mass.

Reply: Westfield is a very good apple in quality and would be appreciated by those who know it well and others who might be induced to try it, but the color is not very attractive, being dull red mixed with russet. Grimes would be a good apple to grow in the Connecticut valley and all that region for the fancy market, in my opinion and there is no variety of higher quality, and its yellow color when ripe is quite attractive. At the present time Grimes is bringing \$6 per barrel in Washington, D. C., and there is not enough to supply even the fancy trade. McIntosh would be another profitable apple, for it is not only good in quality but brilliant red in color. Mother would also sell well in the fancy market, being of highest quality and very handsome red.

It takes a clever oculist to cure an egotiet of his I trouble

It takes a clever oculist to cure an egotist of his I trouble.







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Winter in the mountains is different from winter on the plains around the fertile farms of New York state. Those who travel in well made roads in sleighs or in comfortable railroad cars, know little of the dangers and hardships of those who travel through snow clad mountains when the temperature is 40 degrees below zero, where the mountain trails are dangerous at all seasons.

Home Care of the Invalid.

As far as material comforts are concerned, the bed comes first; that should be single and of white enamel, and, if there is much lifting to be done, it should be higher than the ordinary bed, for the convenience of the nurse. There should be a good, rather firm spring, and a mattress of hair, vith a quilted pad on top. There should be plenty of sheets at hand, and two pairs of blankets, one for day and one for night, so that each may be aired in turn. A light white coverlet for day is better than a heavy Marseilles spread, and there should be a little down or wool puff at hand to throw over the feet.

feet.

A canvas back rest is a great comfort, if the patient is able to sit up in bed; if this is not at hand, take an old chair and cut off the legs; tip this upside down in the bed, place a pillow upon it for the invalid to lean against.

A table swung on a pivet at one end

for the invalid to lean against.

A table swung on a pivot at one end is a convenience. This kind of table comes in white-painted iron; the foot is made so that it may be turned under the bed, and the table top may be raised or lowered at convenience; it turns directly across the patient's lap and may be used to hold the meal tray, or, in convalescence, books or writing materials. When one cannot get this, an ordinary table may be used at the side of the bed, and a child's tea table or a sewing table may have the legs cut off to about a foot in height, so the table may stand securely on the bed across the lap, not resting on the patient.

tient.

The great bugbear of the sickroom is monotony. This is the problem that every nurse must meet and study ways and means to prevent. She may do this in several ways. She may alter the appearance of the room occasionally by pushing the bed or sofa to a different part of the room in order to give the patient a fresh outlook; the cut flowers

may be replaced by a growing plant; old magazines and books may be re-moved and new ones take their place; the pictures may be changed, especially those that hang at the foot of the bed, or perhaps a blank wall may be found to be restful to the tired eyes.—From the January "Circle Magazine."

Getting Rid of Flesh.

Getting Rid of Flesh.

A very fine physician once told a pretty young woman who asked how to "keep down" her fast-increasing flesh to "eat bread and meat." Then he went on to say that it is the sauces, the vegetables dressed with butter, the cream in coffee, the desserts and the sweets that make flesh, says the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

A certain quantity of sugar is actually necessary to perfect health and a woman may well eat a few bits of good candy every day, directly after a meal. But there must be no dallying with pies and cakes and puddings with sauces; no rice, unless taken as a vegetable; macaroni is too starchy; white bread, if fresh; hot buttered mufflins and rolls; cream sauces on things—all these are "tabu" to the woman who really wants to grow thinner.

Lean meat, no pork at all; toast without butter; tea without sugar or cream, and coffee the same. No griddle cakes swimming in butter and syrup may she take, if she be really in earnest. On "highdays and holidays" she may indulge, but just a little at the time; not a feast one day and fast the other. No midday naps; no leaving off the corset, and plenty of energetic moving about. Then she should be satisfied if the scale registers 150 instead of 200 pounds at the end of a twelvemonth. She will not lose her health nor her beauty under such a regimen.

Ear-Strain.—When people for the

Ear-Strain.—When people for the first time realize that their hearing is

Ear-Strain.—When people for the first time realize that their hearing is becoming poor, they often worry themselves into the belief that matters are worse than they are and that they will ultimately become deaf. Let them console themselves with the knowledge that much can be done to improve their hearing, or at any rate to keep it from getting worse.

The noise of our streets is accountable for most of the ear-strain from which we suffer. The noise irritates the ear in the same way that a glaring light affects the eyes. A person who is in robust health may be able to tolerate a certain amount of noise without serious results, but a nervous person or one who is in delicate health may suffer greatly. The majority of people who suffer from ear-strain do not know what alls them. Nervous women and people from the country are the principal sufferers. When they go shopping and spend considerable time in the streets they get a troublesome headache and a feeling of uneasiness and irritability. So disturbing is this complaint at times that it takes days to recover from it.

days to recover from it.

Too Much Meat Eaten.—The speaker said that he was not a vegetarian, but nevertheless thought that a majority of people eat too much meat. The real foods are the sun-kissed fruits and the golden cereals. Each mouthful of food should be chewed until completely liquified. The body should not be poisoned with drugs. In sickness abstain from eating, and let nature effect the cure. Live properly and sickness is unnecessary. If you are a brain worker don't neglect outdoor exercise. Fill the lungs eighteen times a minute with pure air and sleep out-of-doors. Avoid morbid, gloomy thoughts and banish worry and nervousness. Allow yourself a reasonable amount of healthful recreation.

Simple Cure for a Burn.—Burns in the kitchen are so frequent that it is fortunate that the kitchen or, rather the bin in the cellar, provides a quick and easily applied cure for such injuries

and easily applied cure for such injuries.

When one has been seared by fire immediately cut a white potato in two, scrape out the inside, and make it very fine. Bind this scraping on the burn and the pain will quickly be mitigated. Should the burn be very deep it may be necessary to make a second application. This is an old-fashioned remedy, but one that has proved successful in many severe burns.

"What time is it?' she asked, stern-

'It is j-j-j-j-just 1," he stammered.
The words were scarcely uttered
when the old fashioned clock on the
landing gave four laborious strokes.
"Do you hear that?" she asked,

"But my d-d-dear," he rejoined pleas-antly, "y-you musn't mind that c'c'clock. It's l-l-l-like me."—"Success Maga-zine."

The Thing That Interests Dairymen

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is not which Company has made the most failures in its attempts to make successful Cream Separators, or which Company has abandoned or discarded the most inventions because (by its own admissions) of the inferiority of those

Which Has the Best Cream Separator in 1910.

The United States Separator beat all of its competitors and won the GRAND PRIZE at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, June to October, 1909.

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Sunshine.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours. I love the sunshine. How it thrills
My heart with gladness, and all fills
With strength to drive the shades away,
With cheer to meet the toil of day,
Till evening bird in rapture trills.





Absolute Protection Against Colds, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Discomfort No More Blistered, Aching Feet GOOD-BYE to CORNS and BUNIONS! Off With the Old, Rough, Wrinkled Leathers!

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best All-Leather Shoes. And comfort! The wery first time you slip your feet into Steel Shoes they feel fine. They need no "breaking in." And the longer you wear Steel Shoes the better you like them, for they keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable—though you work in mud or slush up to your shoe tops. Steel Shoes are shaped to fit the foot, and the rigid steel bottoms and sides force them to keep their shape. No warping, no twisting, no leaking possible. And they are as light as any ordinary work shoes. On With the Comfortable STEEL SHOES!

How Our 1910 Model Steel Shoes Are Made. The Wonderful Steel Bottoms.

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe for all time to come.

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel. As a further protection from wear, and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets.

The adjustable steel rivets of the 1910 model steel Shoes add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. And the Steel Soles shed mud almost as easily as they shed water. The cost is only 30 cents for 30 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable water-proof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes. Send to-day. Sizes shoe you wear. Encoust is only 30 cents for 30 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable water-proof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes shoes. Send to-day.

Secret of Steel Shoe Elasticity

Secret of Steel Shoe Elasticity

Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily removable for cleansing and airing. They absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

Throw Away Rubber Boots, Felt Boots and "Arctics!"

Rubber or felt boots heat the feet and make them sweaty and tender. Nothing more uncomfortable or harmful to the feet. One pair of Steel Shoes will outlast at least three pairs of felt own three different styles of working Shoes. No arctics or felt boots necessary.

Steel Shoes Save Doctor Bills

Wear Steel Shoes and you need not suffer from Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiffness of the Joints and other troubles and discomforts caused by cold, wet feet. Keep your feet always warm, dry and comfortable in Steel Shoes. They protect your health and save doctor bills, while adding to your comfort.

Best and Easiest Fitting Leather Shoes Ever Made

Leather Shoes Ever Made

I invented the famous Steel Shoes and have now brought out another when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

Low Prices on Steel Shoes

Low Prices on Steel Shoes

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Big Crop of Big Red **STRAWBERRIES**

FOR EVERYBODY WHO WILL USE

Kellogg's Thoroughbred Pedigree Plants

The Strongest, Healthiest and Most Productive Strawberry Plants in the World to-day E. J. Brown, Bloomsburg, Penn., picked 14,000 quarts from 10,000 of our plants, which he sold for

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If you have a notion of growing strawberries, either for market or home use, cultivate that notion; it's a good one. It will make you lots of money.

IT'S YOUR EASY MONEY

for it's just as easy to grow big crops of big, red berries as to grow a small crop of little sour fellows.

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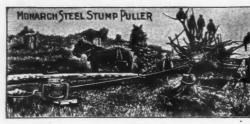
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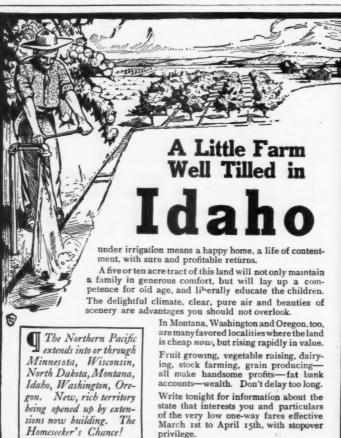


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Northern Pacific Railway

L. J. Bricker, General Immigration Agent Dept. 112, St. Paul, Minn. A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul



In the above illustration you can see how vines, shrubs and trees beautify the home, the home is that of wealth or poverty the vines, shrubs and trees beautify the place and The vine clinging to the walls of the house is the Ampelopsis Verichii or Boston Ivy, to brick walls. The flowering shrub near the walls is the Spiræa Van Houttei which ca most any nursery for 2ς cents. The vines and trees would not cost over 2ς cents each they add to the value and beauty of the home.

The Human Side of Twine.

The Human Side of Twine.

When we drive home from the implement dealer with our little load of Sisal twine for the coming harvest, we do not often realize that we are giving that twine its final lift on the journey of many thousands miles which it has taken months to make. Seldom do we appreciate when we give it its final resting place in the binder box that the first hands which touched it were those of a Maya boy or girl in far off tropical Yucatan whose ancestors were a great civilized people, with temples and literature, centuries before Columbus came ashore in his red velvet suit.

Or, if it is Manila twine, the first step in its long pilgrimage was under the guidance of a bare-footed, brownskinned little Filippino savage, who perhaps never heard of a binder, and whose views of agricultural implements are a pointed stone or a crooked stick.

pointed stone or a crooked stick. Yet, if it were not for the industry of

views of agricultural implements are a pointed stone or a crooked stick.

Yet, if it were not for the industry of these two widely separated nations, the farmers of this rich state would still be obliged to bind their grain with old-fashioned wire, which never worked or with untrustworthy cotton strand. In fact, the problem of twine was the problem of successful binding for years after the self-binder was an established fact. It took many years and thousands of dollars to eliminate this primary drawback to the early grain growers of the country. One manufacturer alone spent \$15,000 trying to make twine out of grass, \$35,000 using paper as a substitute, and \$43,000 on straw—all in the end to be discarded as unsatisfactory. Then, after searching the world with a close tooth rake, as it were, it was found that two fibres could be made to do the work—Manila and Sisal. The Manila—long, soft and even—had generally been used in multiple strands for making cable and cordage; while the Sisal—strong, pliable and smooth—was found to lend itself perfectly for the manufacture of a single-strand cord, such as the self-binder necessitated.

Then commenced a merry struggle between the distant races for the honor of supplying the twine which was to make His Majesty, the American farmer, the greatest food producer in the world. At first, owing to the established position of the Manila hemp trade caused by the cordage industry, the little brown brother in the Philippines forged ahead, but he made no progress in his methods of production, using the knife and block and other simple methods followed by his primitive forefathers in extracting the fibre. It was soon seen that Sisal would either be the ulti-

knife and block and other simple methods followed by his primitive forefathers in extracting the fibre. It was soon seen that Sisal would either be the ultimate material to supply this demand or the demand would not be filled. At this point of the race a number of clever, aggressive Yucatecans, educated in the sciences in this country and abroad, sprang into the game. They saw the

future commercial possibilities of the neglected Sisal plant. At their own expense they built railroads into the arid, dry territories where henequen grew. They invented new machines, capable of cleaning 100,000 leaves a day, and soon began to compete on an equal basis with the Manila fibre.

The Spanish-American war temporarily advanced the price of Manila fibre to such an extent that good grades of Manila fibre commanded a price which was practically prohibitive for binder twine. Therefore, manufacturers of binder twine concentrated their energy and graphy in the production of present the production of the present the present the production of the present binder twine concentrated their energy and genius in the production of a perfect binder twine from Sisal. This required some adjustment of machinery and some change in methods, but manufacturers of twine succeeded so that the twine made from Sisal has for some years been as perfect and satisfactory as any binder twine ever made from any material. This has resulted in the increased use of Sisal, until during the past season not less than 85 per cent. past season not less than 85 per cent. and possibly 90 per cent. of the material which went into the manufacture of binder twine in the United States was Sisal fibre.

which went into the manufacture of binder twine in the United States was Sisal fibre.

First-class binder twine can be made from high-grade Manila fibre, but it is very difficult to make even a reasonably good article of binder twine from low-grade Manila. Before the American to occupation of the Philippine Islands, the Spanish officials at times exerted their arbitrary power for the purpose of maintaining the quality of the fibre which was produced by the natives. It was not an uncommon thing for the governor of a district to seize a quantity of inferior fibre and publicly burn it in the middle of the plaza. This was an object lesson to the natives to produce better grades of fibre. However, since the Americans have taken possession of the Philippine Islands, no authority has been exercised and no influence exerted by the officials in connection with the quality of fibre. The result is a very much greater proportion of low-grade fibres than has ever been produced in previous years. Unquestionably, large quantities of this low-grade fibre will be used in the manufacture of binder twine for the harvest of 1910, and it is unnecessary to state that those who attempt to use twine made from this low-grade Manila fibre will have troubles of their own.

There may never be a famine in twine, but it is rather to the farmer's

There may never be a famine in twine, but it is rather to the farmer's interest always to keep a weather eye on the future, and in this particular instance to secure his twine supply, whether it be Sisal or Manila, at as early a date as possible.

Some men get along fairly well with their families by hardly ever being at

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I Will Soon be a Man.
Written in one of the author's notebooks at the age of twenty years.

Yes; I grow older year by year, My twenty-first is drawing near, I seem so young, yet will I not Soon be a man?

join that mystic brotherhood, man austere and wise and good: scorn youth's ways if e'er I would, 'Tis now or never.

O, what a change doth me await My life long free to consecrate At duty's altar—such is fate— Her all despise.

know my fortunes at the last, nen all my future shall be past— w my imperfect works are cast— My deeds I'll scan .

Perhaps 'twill take my every power, To meet that great appointed hour— Takes strength and faith amid the glour, To be a man.



Pears and Pear Orchards.

The president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association, Gabriel Heister, talked on "Pears and Pear Orchards," reports "Tribune Farmer." He has had more than forty years of experience. He claimed his success was largely due to strict attention to little has had more than torty years of each perience. He claimed his success was largely due to strict attention to little details. The pear is very susceptible to fire blight, which is a sort of bacterial trouble. He heads it off by working for an early growth of wood in the spring, as well as early fall ripening of the wood fibre. Warm, moist, muggy weather is productive of this disease.

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Mr. Heister does not believe in ploughing pear orchards, and had not ploughed his for forty years. He depends upon barnyard manure for fertilizing the soil. He cuts the grass in the pear orchard two or three times each season and lets it lie where it falls. He goes through the orchard occasionally, and if he finds fruit spurs that show wilt or blight they are cut out at once. Pear leaf blight, spraying three or four times each season. He uses a very thin spray of bordeaux mixture in summer, and thus prevents any rusting of the pears.

He claims the best winter pear in his orchard is the Lawrence. "Take out all fruit spurs that have borne fruit for several years, as this aids in the work of thinning. I thin after the first drop. Small pears will not sell weil, no matter what variety. I aim to sell the Bartletts just as soon as they are ready to go, and October is the best month for them in my latitude. Six weeks are as long as the Bartlett can be kept in cold storage in prime condition."

In the discussion Kalamazoo's noted fruit grower, J. N. Stearns, said: "My fruit money crop is the pear, but I would advise the young man to plant apple trees, as there is far more suitable soil for apples than for pears. I would not use much manure around the young pear trees, as it will be apt to cause soft, spongy wood, and this in turn will invite fire blight.

'I think there is no greater mistake made by pear growers than the leaving of too much brush in the tops of the trees. The same statement will apply to the apple and peach trees. Contrary to the speaker, I believe in thorough cultivation, ceasing early and applying cover crops for winter and early spring protection."

Monroe County, N. Y., as a Fruit Center.

Kansas Hen Prophesies,

Kansas Hen Prophesies.

"A most remarkable freak of nature occurred at my place on June 11th last. A hen laid an egg with letters and figures on it, and they are so arranged as to spell "Drouth 1911." This may seem incredible to you, but the egg will speak for itself. It is the most remarkable freak of nature I have ever observed, and I thought it would be proper to write to you about it. I would be glad to have it examined by experts and placed on exhibition at the capitol building, where people could see it. If you are interested in the phenomena of nature as manifested in poultry products, write to me and I will at once send you the egg."

Secretary Coburn wrote a letter requesting that the egg be sent along, and it is now on exhibition in the state agricultural department.

A young farmer from Clementon, N. J., was selling eggs at the corner of Fourth and South streets this morning when a bartender walked up to him and asked him the price of a dozen eggs. The farmer answered, "Forty cents a dozen," and as there was an extra egg in the dozen he wanted 3 cents extra, but the bartender wanted it "thrown in with the bargain."

"Well," said the one who sells the liquor, "I will take the egg and treat you to a drink."

"All right," said the farmer. When they came to the tavern he was asked what he would drink to which he replied:

"Well, I allus drink sherry with an

egg in it."

And they say farmers buy gold bricks.—Philadelphia "Times."

To-day the seed in a cotton bale is almost as valuable to the farmer as the cotton itself. What it will be to-morrow no one can foresay. Each day sees a larger field for its oil and a more extended use of its meal. For general cooking purposes cotton-seed oil has no

to the apple and peach trees. Contrary to the speaker, I believe in thorough cultivation, ceasing early and applying cover crops for winter and early spring protection."

Monroe County, N. Y., as a Fruit Center.

In view of the meeting in this city of the New York State Horticultural Society, the importance of Monroe county as a fruit center should be emphasized, for in spite of all that has been said the masses hardly realize the importance of the fruit industry in the immediate vicinity of Rochester.

A recent investigation into the shipment of apples along the line of the R. W. & O. railroad will demonstrate what the fruit enterprise is bringing to the farmers of this fruit belt in clean cash. The village of Hilton is probably the center of the most important apple district in the county. It is estimated authoritively that shipments made from this station this fall and to be made before spring will reach 160,
000 barrels. It is safe to say that the shipments from other stations in the line of the speaker, I believe in cooking purposes cotton-seed oil has no superior. A purely vegetable fat, it cooking purposes cotton-seed oil has no superior. A purely vegetable fat, it cooking purposes cotton-seed oil has no superior. A purely vegetable fat, it cooking purposes cotton-seed oil has no superior. A purely vegetable fat, it cooking purposes cotton-seed oil has no superior. A purely vegetable fat, it cooking purposes cotton-seed oil has no superior. A purely vegetable fat, it ocking purposes cotton-seed oil has no superior. A purely vegetable fat, it ocking purposes cotton-seed oil has no superior. A purely vegetable fat, it ocking purposes cotton-seed oil has no superior. A purely vegetable fat, it ocking of cattle, for cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, the meal of the cotton seed is unequaled. It is both a builder and a fattener, and cattle fed upon it are invariably healthy.—Garnault Agassiz, in the "National Magazine."

A Real Incentive.—'I am sorry to have to tell you so, boys," said the versing the superior

county on this line will brine the total number of barrels to over 200,000. Much of this fruit has brought the grover 44.00 per barrel. Seconds, of course, fell below these prices. Putting a conservative estimate on these figures, however, it is safe to say that the farmers of the northern section of Monroe will receive this year for their applies at least half a million dollars. This does not include the Falls branch of the Central not he main line.

The saving of seven cents per day for a short period, or Eighty-Five Dollars in cash, will secure you an interest in the most wonderful horticultural development of the age. The investment of less than Thirteen Hundred Dollars in cash, will secure you an interest in the most wonderful horticultural development of the age. The investment of less than Thirteen Hundred Dollars in cash, will produce for you an annual income of the most wonderful horticultural development of the age. The investment of less than Thirteen Hundred Dollars in cash, will produce for you an annual income of the most wonderful horticultural products of the age. The investment of less than Thirteen Hundred Dollars in cash, will produce for you an annual income of the thirt and fourth generations.

Do not be stampeded into unbellef, but instead influenced into investigation.

We are planting ingether in a combination orchard two of the most where there are comparatively few now. Farmers who became discouraged tenging the production of the benefit.

The growers are not only learning how to raise good crops in spite of the peats but are also considering the question of packing, which is now of great importance. This problem is pushed to the front each year by the fact that much western fruit in boxes is shipped to the front each year by the fact that much western fruit in boxes is shipped to the front each year by the fact that much western fruit in boxes is shipped to the front each year by the fact that much western fruit in boxes is shipped to the front each year by the fact that much western

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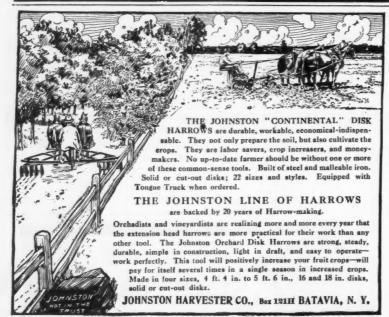
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Sing a song of honesty,
A pocket full of pence;
Four and twenty good resolves,
Make a girl of sense,
When that lass is called upon
To do whatever's right,
She can be relled upon
To work with all her might.

We clip the following for the benefit those who doubt the power of the

press:
"Owing to the overcrowded condition
of our columns, a number of births and
deaths are unavoidably postponed this
week."

Officer (to recruit who has missed ery shot)—"Good heavens, man, every shot)—"Good heavens, man, where are your shots going?"

Recruit (tearfully)—"I don't know, sir; they left here all right."—"Punch."

"Dad, what sort of a bureau is a matrimonial bureau?

"Oh, a bureau?"

"Oh, a bureau that has five drawers full of women's fixings and one man's tie in it."—Houston "Post."

Perserverance was thus defined by a colored preacher: "It means, firstly, to take hold; secondly, to hold on; and thirdly, to nebber let go." We advise the cultivation of this particular brand.

Wife—I'm going into town to-day, my dear, to my bootmaker's, milliner's and dressmaker's. What does the paper say about the weather?

"Our new girl objects to being referred to as 'the help,'" said Mrs. Crosslots.
"Let us respect her philological scruples," replied her husband. "Hereafter we will call her 'the hindrance.'" Boston "Transcript."

"I want a license to marry the best girl in the world," said the young man. "Sure," commented the clerk, "that makes thirteen hundred licenses for that girl this season."—"Puck."

Dangerous Beasts.

The teacher had been telling the class bout the rhinoceros family. "Now, about the rhinoceros family. "Now, name some things," said she, "that are very dangerous to get near to, and that have horns.

"Automobiles!" replied little Jennie Jones, promptly.—New York "World."

A south Missouri editor has thought of a great scheme. He says he will lend a pullet to any one who can't afford to subscribe for the home paper. "Feed the chicken the table scraps and bring her eggs to pay for the paper," he says. "When she stops laying bring her in and I will make a pot-ple of her and furnish a younger chicken to carry on the good work."—Kansas City "Star."

"Why do you consider your painting,
"The Bee Hive," the most true-to-life
drawing you ever made?"
"Because the man who paid me \$25
for it said he got stung."—"Judge."

Unbusinesslike.

Unbusinesslike.

A Berlin financier, who had celebrated his eightieth birthday about a quarter of a year previously, fell very sick. His business friends visited him and tried to cheer him up.

"You, with your strong constitution, will come out of this sickness all right," said one. "God will leave you with us until ninety at least."

The sick financier smiled and said: "Why should He wait to take me at 90 when He can have me at 80 ¼?"—"American Hebrew."



'Er-have you the time,

Druggist-Druggist—"No, madam, the clock has stopped; but we have something just as good."—"Harvest World."



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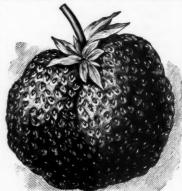
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"Well, nurse, and how is our patient this morning?"

"He appears to be much improved this morning, doctor.",

"Alive?"

"Yes, sir; that medicine you said you were going to send out wasn't delivered."—Houston "Post."

One of my cows is gone dry.
So? What's ailin' her?
Oh, one of them prohibition men came inter my barn an' dropped a pamphlet on the floor an' the cow et it.



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The Two Sensations of The Poultry Year

Every reader of Green's Fruit Grower probably knows that the most active and growing agricultural industry of the day is poultry raising. Within the last year we have greatly stimulated this activity by the publication of the two remarkable books shown at the top of this advertisement.



told for the first time the secret methods and discoveries of many of the most experienced and successful poultry raisers of the country-secrets many of which have been guarded and protected with the utmost care.

The Corning Egg-Book"

published last fall, told the remarkable story of how two city men with only three years' experience cleared last year more than \$12,000.00 from a small egg farm. For the first time the possibilities of scientific egg raising were placed before the American public by this remarkable demonstration.

Both of these books have been advertised with the Farm Journal in Green's Fruit Grower within the last twelve months, and we now wish to call attention to them once more in this page advertisement. Our two new offers will be found at the bottom of this page.

ABOUT "POULTRY SECRETS"



Michael K. Boyer, our Poultry Editor (known to poultrymen everywhere as "Uncle Mike"), has collected a remarkable list of little known or unknown methods and discoveries. We have paid cash for many; a very few have been do-nated; some are Mr. Boyer's own treasured secrets. All have passed careful tests of practical value. We give a PARTIAL LIST:

The Curtiss 60% pullet secret. Boyer's secret of fertile eggs. Felch's mating chart.
The "15-cents-a-bushel" feeding secret. Secret of the Hogan and Palmer Systems.

ed at 15c. a Bushel Davis's secret of saving chicks. Marshall's secret of show bird McGrew's secret molting food. Lawney's insect powder formulas. Outline of the Philo System. training. Prof. Rice's fat hen secret. Seeley's dry bran secret. Etc., Etc. Dr. Wood's egg-food secret. Other important feeding secrets. Kohr's system of selecting layers.

This list is perhaps sufficient to show the striking nature of these disclosures and their enormous value to every owner of poultry.

list quoted does not mention a quarter of those contained in the "Poultry Secrets" book. Some of the best we prefer not to name.

It should be added that purchasers should not hesitate to send for "Poultry Secrets"; no confidence has been violated; every secret has been obtained in an honorable way.

We will pay \$10.00 for any practical and valuable poultry secret not already in this book. (Under this offer, 25 new secrets are included in this last edition of "Poultry Secrets," which were not included previously.)

"THE CORNING EGG-BOOK"

Tells HOW the Cornings, father and son, cleared last year \$6.41 per hen on 1953 laying pullets, or over \$12,000 clear profit. Not theories, but FACTS; not air-castles, not expectations, but methods, tested and proved by experience. It tells how they found a market eager to get choice eggs at high prices. It tells how they learned how to meet that demand with an unfailing supply, in winter as in summer. It tells of their problems and failures, and how they overcame them and won SUCCESS. It gives photographic pictures of their plant, with working drawings of important buildings, etc.

The Corning Egg-Book tells:

The price paid for CORNING eggs throughout the year. The number of eggs sold each month throughout the year. How to get the most eggs when other people get none. When to hatch chicks that are to lay winter eggs. How to grow juicy broilers in nine weeks. How to mix the feed that makes the most eggs. How to prevent the drafts that kill chickens. How to save 97 per cent. of the young chicks. How they make hens attend strictly to business. Why they raise only white-shelled sterile eggs. How to have May chicks laying eggs in October.

Let us emphasize again, this is not a theoretical book on "how to do" anything, but a record and statement of cold facts, showing exactly how, last year, the Cornings DID DO THESE THINGS, A Cornin S6.41 Profit and made \$12,000, and more, clear profit.



Figures, names, dates, photographs—the whole story.

ABOUT THE FARM JOURNAL.

This unique farm magazine has long been known as the best farm paper for poultrymen —that is, the one which possessed the most complete and valuable poultry department.

In addition to this it is known throughout the country as the best general magazine for the rural or small town American home. It is bright, clever, clean, practical, honest, avoids long-winded essays on technical subjects. It smells of the soil, it is for everybody who lives in or near the country, or ever has, or ever expects to. It goes into the finest country residences in America, and even into great city houses, as well as into village homes and scattered farmhouses. It is 33 years old this winter and has more than 700,000 subscribers. IN A DOZEN WAYS IT WILL BE FOUND UNLIKE ANY OTHER PAPER.

OFFER AND COUPON No. 1

FARM JOURNAL, 1099 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For the	enclosed 50 cents, send a copy		(MARK WHICH	
and Farm	Journal for 2 full years to			
Name		R. F.	D,	

P. O..... State..... State....

OFFER AND COUPON No. 2

FARM JOURNAL, 1099 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For the enclosed \$1.00, send "Poultry Secrets" and "Corning Egg-Book," also Farm Journal 4 full years to

Name		
P. O	State	

Lumber and Building Material

AT A SAVING OF FROM 30 TO 50 PER CENT.

THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO'S. Wonderful Offer on Brand New Lumber and Building Material---Plumbing---Heating Apparatus---Paint, etc.

We Furnish all the Material to Build these Houses and Barns

\$420.00

the Material needed to



House No. 122.

This neat and comfortable cottage has six rooms within space of 24 ft by 24 ft., and is very little higher than a one-story house. On the second floor are two fair sized rooms with ample space for closets or store rooms. The first floor has large living room, two bed rooms and a large kitchen. A cozy home.

\$725.00



House No. 130.

This house, the most popular design ever built. Size 25 ft. 10 in. by 29 ft. 6 in. Pleases a large number and can be economically constructed. Has eight rooms, with bath, pantry, vestibule entrance and large hall connecting with kitchen.

\$650,00



House No. 6.

design No. 6 is known ally throughout the U. S. lost popular design ever on the market. Contains on hall, parlor, dining kitchen, pantry on first 3 bed rooms and bath on cond floor.

\$798.00



The design shown herewith is a modern house of liberal dimensions and extremely handsome effect. Size 29 feet wide by 33 feet 6 inches deep, exclusive of porch, and has every convenience of a strictly up-to-date home.

\$550,00



House No. 117.

Here is a bungalow intended for a wide city or suburban lot. Size 39 feet 6 in. by 27 feet deep. Living room, dining room, kit-chen, pantry. 3 bed rooms and bathroom on one floor. Rooms way of access. For a summer suburban home this class of house offers many advantages.

High Grade Bathroom Outfits.



Price of this Outfit is \$3750. To more would sak you about \$60.00 for this same outfit. It's \$3750. Your more would sak you about \$60.00 for this same outfit. It's \$35.00 to \$100.00. Our catalog describes them in detail, need the book if you want to keep posted on up-to-date mees methods. Get our prices on Pipe and Fittings.

We furnish complete plumbing for any of the above houses including Bath Tub, Closet, Lavatory and Kitchen Sink, and all material necessary for "roughing in" work, so as to complete the whole job to the ground line. All material "A" grade, brand new and guaranteed for \$92.50

PAINT FOR THESE HOUSES. No. 122. \$17.93 No. 6. \$26.54 No. 130. 26.84 No. 139 27.54 No. 117. . . \$19.70

We will furnish a co Heating Plant guarantee class and brand new, for houses as follows:

houses as follows:

Prices for Steam
Heating Plants.
No 122, \$125.00 No. 122, \$128.84
No. 130. 222.63 No. 130. 196.84
No. 6. 216.00 No. 6. 180.84
No. 130. 245.77 No. 139. 202.34
No. 117. 176.21 No. 117. 147.85

Price: for Hot Air Plants.
No. 122. \$ 78.65
No. 6. \$ 99.36
No. 130. \$ 127.10
No. 117. \$ 83.05

Hot Water Heating Plants.



DESIGN" SHOWS

A modern cattle and horse barn which we believe will meet the requirements of many farmers who make a business of raising stock on a moderate scale. This building is of the balloon type of construction as shown more fully by our Blue Print Plans, The hay mow extends to the ground floor and also above the grain rooms on each end of the barn. Cattle stalls are arranged on one side of the hay mow, while the horse stalls are arranged on the other side.



OTHER FEATURES OF OUR "STAR BARN DESIGN."

We particularly call your attention to the numerous windows shown in the ground floor plans. There'is no part of this structure that is not amply lighted, and the windows together with the ventilation in the roof furnishes an ample supply of fresh air to every part of the building. The size of this barn as stated is 53 feet wide by 30 feet long, 8 feet to the eaves, 24 feet to the combries, 1910 for the without stable material, \$550.00.

SEND US YOUR LUMBER BILL FOR OUR ESTIMATE We carry in stock over 20,000,000 feet of brand new lumber and can furnish mill work of all kinds. Also Structural Iron and Metal and

Also Structural Iron and Metal and Rea

\$2.00 Buys complete set of Blue Prints

That's the price for the plans for any of the buildings an this advertisement. We send you a set of plans of any of the houses described above including the necessary specifications and a list of material, transportation charges prepaid for the sum of \$2.00, deposit. At this price we will furnish the blue prints and plans including list of material for the designs illustrated and described above. This \$2.00 that we require is only a deposit or guarantee of good faith. Our proposition is as follows: is after you receive these blue prints specifications and list of material and decide to place an order with us for the complete bill of material, we will credit you with the \$2.00 received, so that no charge whatever is made for the blue prints. If you decide to return the plans, specifications and list of material inside of twenty days, we will refund \$1.50, thereby making the total cost only 50 cents.

Water Supply Outfits.

Modern Air Pressure Water Supply systems at prices ranging from \$48.00 to \$200.00. They are strictly new, first class and complete in every detail. It makes no difference whether you live in the country, you can enjoy every city comfort at little expense. Why not investigate this? We are ready to furnish you with all the facts free of charge. All material fully guaranteed. We also have a complete stock of Pire, Valves and fittings at 40 to 60 per cent saving. Gasoline engines at low prices.

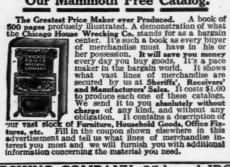
\$36.00 BUYS A 2 H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE. We are offering the finest 2 H. P. engine ever produced at a price lower than you can possibly secure it for elsewhere. It is strictly first class and brand new and covered by a binding guarantee.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago.

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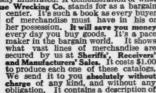
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If you don't wish to send coupon drop us a postal card, tell us where you saw this ad. and what items interest you.



Our Free "Book of Plans".

This undoubtedly, is the handsomest Book of Designs ever produced. It is a practical work of art produced by the best architects. We give it away without obligation of any kind to any one who intends to build now, or has any future prospects of building a home or a barn. It contains reproductions of photos and is true to life in every way. It explain in detail Our Wooderful Building Offer whereby we propose to sell at a given price the complete bill of material needed to construct houses, cottages, bungalows, barns etc. We want every reader of this paper who values such a book to write us for a copy. We are leaders in our methods, and our complete building proposition is the most enterprising building offer ever presented to the public. You fill in the coupon shows elsewhere in this advertisement and we will send this "Book of Plans" without any obligations on your part.

Our Mammoth Free Catalog.



WE WOULD PAY

S5,000 FOR A NAME.

The Chicago House Wrecking Co. was organized in 1885 for the purpose of dismantling the World's Fair of Chicago, since which time we have purchased all the leading Expositions. At the present time our business consists in the purchase from Sheriffs', Receivers' and Manufacturers' Sales of immense stocks of general merchandies and supplies and supplies with our We have spent millions acquainting the public with our World and the control of the public with our world and supplies the fact that our goods are not second-hand; nor anything but first-class, high-grade goods, just the same as you would purchase in any mercantile house. Our name misleads the public into the belief that the goods we offer for sale are not brand new.

If we could discover a name broad enough and general enough correct these false impressions, we would willingly pay the sum of \$5,000. Address

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, 35th and IRON STREETS, CHICAGO.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: I now have my barn built and am very much pleased, in fact, I received better lumber from you than I could get at our home yards, besides you saved me just \$3,10.00 on my barn bill. I intend to build a house in the spring and you certainly will receive my order. Some of my neighbors have looked at my barn and they were very much impressed. I am sure you will receive lots of orders from this county. If you wish to use this as a testimonial, you have my consent. Yours for future business, (Signed) D. P. EASTMAN.

ouse this as a teaching Co., Chicago, Ill.

Minn.

on House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.

entlemen: Your car of lumber received a month ago and the lumber was better than I expected. Neighaid that this lumber was better than we buy here in town.

Yours truly, (Signed) THEODORE KROENING.

READ WHAT THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.'S CUSTOMERS SAY

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Having received all of my lumber in first-class condition and highly pleased, we have had great many people view it and they are all highly pleased and our carpenter says he is going to buy from yo nall his contracts hereafter.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I saved about \$150.00 by buying my lumber from you, not only that, but you sent me a nic lot of clean lumber in every way and I'm more than pleased. The grain in the inside is certainly grand.

I have to come again as they want to charge me 6 and 7 cents for 34 inch black pipe. One party though and said he would treat me right and wanted 9 cents.

(Signed) FRANK RIEDZ.